



## EEC imposes diplomatic sanctions only

Spain and Greece will not allow US bases to be used to launch attacks on Libya, and Cyprus has vetoed the use of British bases on the island.

Libya put into operation its contingency plan for a US air attack, including the removal of most military to emergency airfields.

The 12 EEC countries decided to impose limited diplomatic sanctions on Libya, but urged all sides to act with restraint.

Britain says it has "compelling" evidence of its own of Libyan involvement in recent and planned future terrorist actions.

By Our Foreign Staff

The European Community invoked limited diplomatic sanctions against Libya yesterday, but at the same time urged "restraint on all sides" in an apparent reference to possible US military action.

After a four-hour emergency meeting of EEC foreign ministers called at The Hague to deal with the crisis, the 12 nations issued a communiqué calling for "restrictions on the freedom of movement of diplomatic and consular personnel, reduction of the staff of diplomatic and consular missions, stricter visa requirements and procedures" for Libyan nationals.

The ministers also reaffirmed a ban first imposed on January 27 on military exports to Libya.

In an obvious reference to the threat of a US-Libyan military confrontation in the Mediterranean, the EEC nations said that "in order to enable the achievement of a political solution, avoiding further escalation of military tension in the region, with all the inherent dangers, the Twelve underline the need for restraint on all sides".

In a broad-ranging attack on the terrorism that has plagued Western Europe in the past 16 months, the ministers named Libya several times in the communiqué, and significantly, aimed their measures against all states involved in terrorism.

The communiqué said the EEC nations would instruct "experts" immediately to identify appropriate measures to guard against terrorism, "in particular security measures, the application of international conventions on diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities and the safety of civil aviation".

While rejecting anticipated economic sanctions, the EEC nations declared that "states clearly implicated in supporting terrorism should be induced to renounce such support and to respect the rules of international law. They call upon Libya to act accordingly".

The ministers "reject the unacceptable threats made by Libyan leaders against member states which deliberately encourage recourse to acts of violence and directly threaten Europe".

"Any action of this sort will meet with a vigorous and appropriate response on the part of the Twelve".

That was a clear reference to threats by Colonel Gaddafi to retaliate against southern European nations, specifically Italy and Spain, if the US launched a military attack on Libya.

"Outrages like the ones recently perpetrated on the TWA aircraft and in a discotheque in Berlin can never be justified," said the communiqué, referring to recent bombings.

The limited sanctions were seen as a compromise since Britain had proposed the shutdown of all Libyan People's Bureaux in EEC nations.

Britain's proposal ran into stiff opposition from France, Italy and West Germany.

President Reagan was yesterday studying whether the moves against Libya go far enough to justify calling off the threat of swift military action by American warships standing by in the Mediterranean.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, flew directly from The Hague to Washington for consultations today with Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and will meet President Reagan at the White House tomorrow.

It is clear that he will urge the Administration not to launch an attack on Libya.

The European response is bound to be a crucial element in weighing America's next move. All the signs yesterday were that a firm decision still had not been taken, although there were unconfirmed reports that the American fleet was on the move.

There has also been more military traffic on the roads around the capital, including an Army truck pulling two large radar dishes draped in camouflage nets. A number of radio communications vehicles have also been moved through the city and a number of the series of patriotic telegrams to Colonel Gaddafi from "People's Congresses" in Tripoli and Benghazi.

Libyan jets flew reconnaissance missions past the capital for much of the afternoon, but air activity along the coast may not continue much longer if reports are confirmed of Libyan aircraft redeployment to the south.

Meanwhile, hospitals here have received fresh supplies of blood and plasma although there is no apparent sign of panic - or depression. Shops and businesses were open as usual yesterday and the country's single daily newspaper continued to appear.

At yesterday's meeting of EEC foreign ministers at The Hague, Britain had been hoping to persuade the Community to adopt a number of measures which it has already adopted.

These include the closing of Libyan People's Bureaux, which serve as Libyan embassies; restrictive policies on issuing entry visas to Libyans; and refusing to grant financial guarantees on exports to Libya.

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## Gadafi prepares for US attack

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli

Libya yesterday put into operation its contingency plan for an American air attack, calling a medical alert in the country's main hospitals, moving its naval vessels to protect berths in Tripoli Harbour and reportedly flying most of its military aircraft from their coastal bases to emergency airfields in the desert.

Few foreign workers have decided to leave Libya - only one small British oil servicing company has ordered six of its employees to send their families home.

There are distinct signs, however, that the Libyan authorities are at last beginning to realize just what a confrontation with the American Sixth Fleet might entail.

While maintaining their outwardly aggressive attitude towards Washington, the Libyans yesterday again denied any responsibility for the West Berlin nightclub bombing and repeated their desire that the Mediterranean should become a "lake of peace".

As expected, Colonel Gaddafi's "People's Congresses" have made further loud declarations of retaliation if the Americans attack, swearing that Libyan "suicide squads" are in readiness to assault US interests throughout the world.

Western diplomats here treat such statements with almost familiar weariness, if not disdain.

Some of them doubt that Colonel Gaddafi would be prepared to involve Italy and Greece in any revenge he wished to exact on the Americans.

In Tripoli Harbour yesterday a missile boat and a naval transport vessel could be seen manoeuvring to jetties alongside merchant ships - presumably on the assumption that American pilots would not risk bombing them for fear of wounding foreign seamen - while Libyan fighter aircraft banked sharply overhead.

A number of military aircraft could be seen rising from the area of the Wheelus Field air base.

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## Coat of arms approved

Miss Sarah Ferguson leaving the College of Arms in London yesterday after her own coat of arms was approved by the Garter King of Arms in preparation for her marriage to Prince Andrew.

Mr Peter Spurrier, Portcullis Pursuivant at the college, said: "A design has been agreed and approved by Garter, Miss Ferguson and the Queen. It will be available from about the twenty-first of this month in black and white and colour. It is appropriate for a person marrying into the Royal family to have their own heraldic identity".

Garter, the senior Officer of Arms, has specific responsibility for designing royal heraldry in conjunction with the grantee, in this case Miss Ferguson. So far there is no indication what it will look like.

Manufacturers of souvenirs want to use the couple's heraldry on their Royal wedding products.

The official souvenir for the Royal Wedding will be on sale from late next month.

An official programme will be sold separately from the souvenir, just before the wedding day on July 23.

High society designer, page 20

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## Reward plan in Dublin kidnap

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The family of kidnap victim Mrs Jennifer Guinness is expected to offer an £50,000 reward for information about her whereabouts, after a week of silence from her kidnappers.

The plan is an attempt to break the silence that has baffled police and brought no clues in the hunt for Mrs Guinness, aged 48, who was abducted from her home at Howth, north of Dublin, seven days ago.

Mr John Guinness, chairman of the Guinness and Mahon merchant bank, discussed offering the reward with detectives, who are growing increasingly anxious for the safety of his wife.

In previous kidnaps members of the gang have contacted the family to leave instructions on how and where random demands are to be paid. Since a demand for £12 million for the release of Mrs Guinness, the police say they have heard nothing from the trio led by a man called "the Colonel".

Archbishop Donal Caird, the Protestant Primate of Dublin, said yesterday that he would be prepared to act as an intermediary if the family requested his assistance.

With the family closeted at their home awaiting a phone call, police searched 30 trailers in Howth harbour and raided houses in Dublin, including flats in the Ballymun area of the city. Later Mrs Joan Sandford, sister of the missing woman, said "I just want to talk to my sister again".

Mr Alan Dukes, the Minister for Justice, visited Raheny police station and was given a briefing by senior officers involved in the search. Superintendent Frank Hanlon said: "I hope the lead in hearing from the kidnappers does not indicate anything sinister. We can only assume it is a tactic of the gang".

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## Portfolio Gold

The Times' unique share-price competition has been relaunched this week as Portfolio Gold, with a daily prize of £4,000 and a weekly prize of £8,000.

You will need the new Portfolio Gold card to join in the game. Newsagents have been receiving supplies throughout last week, and copies of the current Sunday Times Magazine contained a gold card.

If you have any difficulty obtaining one, details of where to apply appear on page 3 today.

Portfolio list page 26; rules and how to play page 20.

£10,000 to be won today

There is £10,000 to be won in today's Portfolio Gold competition - £6,000 because no one won on Saturday or yesterday, plus today's £4,000 prize.

Violence fear as man dies

Fears of renewed violence in Ulster were raised yesterday when a man died in hospital after being struck by a plastic bullet, fired by police during rioting in Portadown on Easter Monday.

Mr Keith White, aged 20, of Lurgan, had been on a life-support machine at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, since being injured in the clashes, sparked by a police ban on a loyalist parade. He had never regained consciousness.

His father, Mr Cecil White, immediately appealed on a local radio station to loyalist militants not to stage protest demonstrations over his son's death. "Please, please, I don't want any disturbances. Please keep off the streets".

Mr Alan Wright, chairman of the Ulster Loyalist Clubs, also appealed for calm, but said he believed that the police should make a gesture to the loyalist community by suspending from duty the officer responsible until the facts could be established by an inquiry.

A loyalists' workers committee meanwhile called on industry throughout Northern Ireland to stop for 30 minutes each hour, from 11 am today, as a mark of respect to the dead man.

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# Prisons chief appeals to officers over issue of manpower

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A late attempt to avert industrial action by the Prison Officers' Association was made last night by Mr Chris Train, director general of the Prison Service.

In a letter to Mr Colin Steel, chairman of the officers' association, Mr Train suggests that debate about manpower issues, a main cause of the dispute, be put to one side for the time being.

He said that there were other "matters too important to the future of the service for that future to be placed in jeopardy because of industrial action from which no one, least of all prison officers, will emerge as winners."

He hoped that Mr Steel would be able to agree to renew the attempt to resolve the service's present problems.

In a separate development, the Adam Smith Institute, the free market think-tank, called yesterday for experiments in the privatization of prisons as a long-term solution to the present dispute.

But the officers' association

said that the Government was already using private enterprise methods without describing them as such. Mr Phil Hornsby, the association's assistant secretary, said: "It is totally consistent with the aims of the present Government where they are putting profit before people."

He claimed that the Government had been looking at American examples of private enterprise in prisons. "The information we have is that a lot of privatization of prisons in the United States is largely financed by British businessmen."

The argument about the use of private enterprise methods in prisons provides a new perspective to the present dispute. The Government wants better value for money, but the prison officers say it is being sought without consideration for the safety and wellbeing of staff and inmates.

The clash between those two points of view underpins the present dispute. The Government's contingency

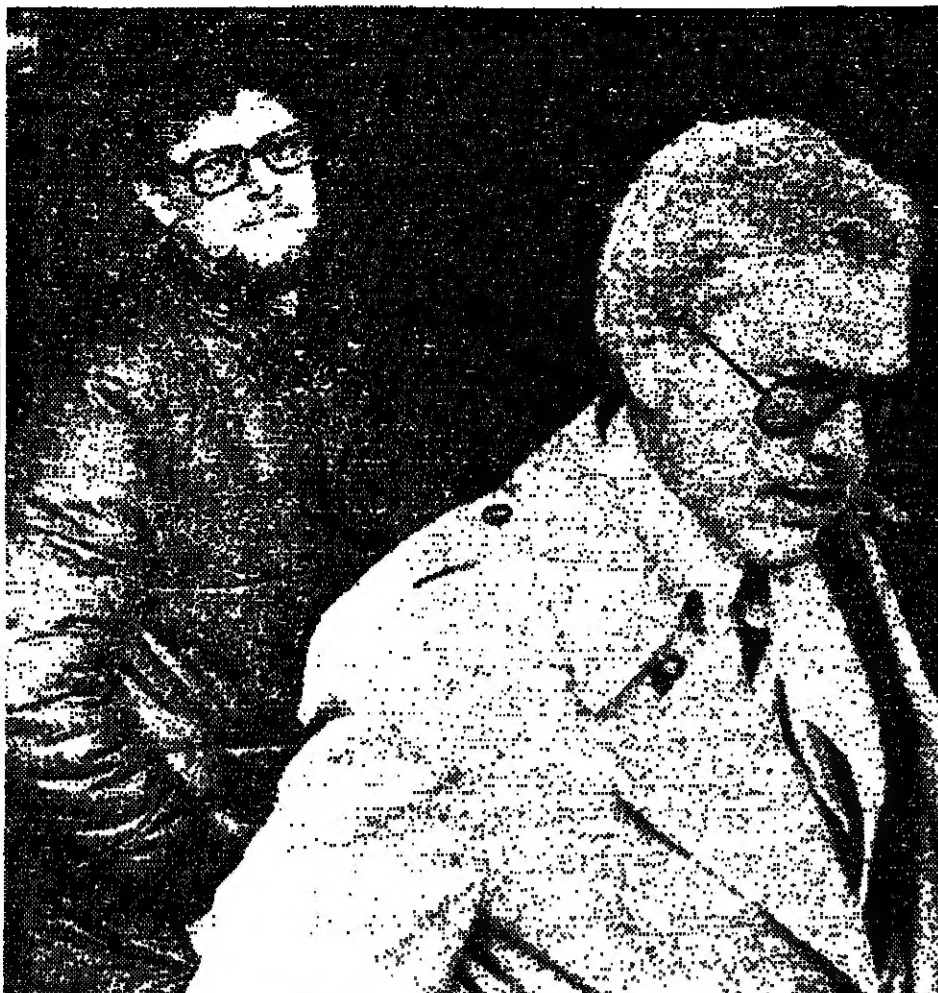
plans include the use of troops and camps.

Dr Madsen Pirie, president of the Adam Smith Institute, said that the present dispute had brought to a head the long-term problems of the prison service, but there were solutions other than those the Prison Department was now advocating.

Mr Pirie said that the leading private prison company in the US, offered savings in the region of 12½ per cent. All the objective measures showed that the quality of prison life had improved by a privatized operation. Recidivism, complaints, attempted suicides, attacks on other prisoners and officers, and mental illness were all lower.

Privatization should certainly be introduced into a few test areas in Britain to assess its viability.

But Mr Hornsby said the officers' association believed that as incarcerating people was the State's final sanction, the State should not abdicate its responsibility for looking after them.



Mr Brian Gentleman (left) being escorted from his hostel in west London yesterday

## Spy suspect is suspended

By Michael Horsnell

A junior Civil Servant alleged to have passed aviation secrets to Czech intelligence in London was yesterday suspended on full pay from his post at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr Brian Gentleman, aged 27, a clerical assistant, who is alleged to have given material on aviation engines and developments to Colonel Miroslav Merhaut, then aviation and military attaché at the Czech Embassy, during 1983, has been questioned by Special Branch officers.

Det Chief Supt Dennis Gunn, who is leading the police inquiry, continued investigations yesterday as the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General, who would have to agree to a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, awaited reports of the case.

Mr Gentleman, a member of the Civil and Public Services

Association, was questioned by police after claims on the Channel Four television programme, *20/20 Vision*, that he passed a stream of highly sensitive material during regular meetings with Col Merhaut.

The bearded Mr Gentleman allegedly admitted passing information about the Europe Fighter Aircraft (EFA), Nato's next frontline warplane.

He also reportedly gave data about the Rolls-Royce RB199 engine that powers the RAF's Tornado fighters and bombers, and about civil aero-engine projects.

He was alleged to have been recruited by the Czechs in 1982, two years after joining the Civil Service. Later he was said to have been handling classified information in a DTI section dealing with microcomputer technology.



Colonel Miroslav Merhaut.

He then voluntarily surrendered to Special Branch officers at Scotland Yard.

Mr Gentleman, the son of a

## No action against Jarrett case police

The police officers who searched the home of Mrs Cynthia Jarrett, the black woman whose death led to the Tottenham riot, will not be prosecuted.

The Independent Police Complaints Authority said that, after its investigation into the events of October 5 and 6, the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided not to prefer any criminal charges against the police.

It said it had also agreed with a recommendation by the Metropolitan Police that there should be no disciplinary charges against the officers.

Mrs Jarrett died after collapsing during a search of her home in Thorpe Road, Tottenham, London, after which Police Constable Keith Blacklock was hacked to death, in rioting on the Broadwater Farm estate near by.

During the inquest into the death of Mrs Jarrett, relatives claimed that she had been assaulted by one of four officers searching the house and she collapsed as a result.

After what it called its "comprehensive" investigation, the Independent Police Complaints Authority said it would be recommending to the Home Secretary that search warrants issued in England and Wales should, in future, carry the time of issue as well as the date.

Mrs Jarrett, aged 49, who weighed about 18 stone and had a heart condition, was alleged by her family to have been pushed, during the search by Detective Constable Randall, and three other policemen.

But the authority said: "Det Con Randall vehemently denies the allegation that he pushed Mrs Jarrett and says that he had no physical contact with her prior to her collapse. There is no medical evidence that Mrs Jarrett was assaulted." The inquest jury returned a verdict of accidental death after hearing that Mrs Jarrett died from heart failure during the search.

## MP says he was bullied by police

An MP claimed yesterday that he was frog-marched by police out of Leeds city railway station after a sergeant adopted a "bully boy" approach to him.

The incident happened on Saturday evening when British Transport police were controlling gangs of rival Millwall and Leeds United supporters.

Dr Keith Hampson, aged 42, Conservative MP for Leeds North West, has made a formal protest to Mr Kenneth Ogram, chief constable of the British Transport police, about "cavalier and unjustifiably aggressive behaviour" by the officer towards bystanders.

Dr Hampson said he was told that he might receive a summons for obstruction. He said yesterday that he would "strenuously deny" that he had broken the law.

"This raises in my view the right of the travelling public to be treated with courtesy by the police and not be subjected to unjustified aggression. More importantly, there is the right of a local MP to witness an important public issue." Dr Hampson said he was sitting in a train when he heard a noise, which was the surging forward of both groups of supporters.

He then got off the train, leaving his cases on board, and stood observing the incident.

"The police did an effective job of clearing the area. Then a sergeant pushed me and told me to move along, even though I was clearly a regular passenger."

"I explained I was there as an MP and his tone got even tougher and he demanded my ticket, which I showed him."

"When I asked to see the inspector he and a constable grabbed me quite forcibly and the pair of them frog-marched me, one on each side, at a brisk trot out of the station with an unnecessary degree of force."

## Football fans get damages

Michael and David Bradley, who are brothers and Chelsea football supporters who claimed they were assaulted and falsely imprisoned by police, yesterday accepted £5,500 as settlement of their High Court damages action.

Michael, aged 24, of Chichester Rd, North Bersted, and David, aged 32, of The Parade, both Bognor Regis, were travelling on the Underground from a match September 1981 when a disturbance led to an incident in which they claimed they were struck with truncheons.

## Jobless scheme in fraud inquiry call

By David Walker

The Community Programme — the centrepiece of the Government's special measures to reduce long-term unemployment — has come in for strong criticism in a scrutiny carried out under the supervision of the Efficiency Unit, a small group of Civil Servants and businessmen which has direct access to the Prime Minister.

A report published yesterday recommended an urgent inquiry into possible large-scale fraud, involving people on the Community Programme being paid a wage while claiming unemployment benefit. The programme should also do more to train people rather than just finding make-work, it said.

The Government was urged to make more work available for the unemployed in the National Health Service, the nationalized industries and in

regenerating the inner cities.

Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, accepted the criticisms. The problems identified by the scrutiny were due to "the strain which the rapid expansion of the Community Programme has put on the management and the quality of the programme. It points to the difficulties of going too far too fast," he said.

The scrutiny of value for money was masterminded by the Efficiency Unit, which is located in the Cabinet Office, but the actual study was carried out by Civil Servants in the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission.

The scrutineers said there was an urgent need for local JobCentres, which run the Community Programme, to tell unemployment benefit offices about the men and women on their books. That was needed as a way to eliminate fraudulent claims.

One survey found that at least 7 per cent of people on the Community Programme could be prosecuted for fraud; in other cases too much unemployment benefit had been paid.

## Anti-hunt protest is foiled

An anti-hunt demonstration outside Gloucester Cathedral, where the Queen was attending a memorial service for the Duke of Beaufort, was foiled yesterday by bystanders.

They prevented a small group of demonstrators from displaying a banner as the Queen and other members of the Royal Family left the cathedral.

The police moved in and arrested four people, who were later released without charge. Two other men were being held in connection with separate incidents.

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Prince Michael of Kent appeared unaware of the incident as their motorcade swept past.

There was strong police security, involving 1,000 officers, for the tribute to the Duke, who founded the Badminton Horse Trials and was Master of the Horse for 42 years until his death in February, 1984, aged 83.

During the service the Queen unveiled a memorial plaque to the Duke.

## Left in bitter fight for union control

By a Staff Reporter

A bitter struggle by rival left-wing factions to wrest control from the moderates of the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest and most politically volatile of the Civil Service unions, began yesterday.

It comes after the resignation of Mr Alistair Graham, aged 43, general secretary of the 180,000-member union,

who will become director of the Industrial Society in July, and the retirement from the presidency of Miss Kate Losinska, the veteran moderate.

Militant Tendency is fielding Mr Kevin Roddy, organiser for the social security section of the CPSA, as its candidate for president, and Mr John Macrae, a full-time officer, for general secretary.

Mr Geoffrey Lewtas, candidate for the non-Trotskyist left Broad Left 84 group, for the post of general secretary, opened hostilities as elections for the currently moderate-controlled 29-strong national executive began yesterday.

Mr Lewtas, aged 37, a CPSA assistant secretary, condemned Militant Tendency as a purely destructive force, and said its policy of insisting that the introduction of new tech-

nology must not lead to any job losses was unsustainable.

Instead Broad Left 84 would concentrate on safeguards on pay, conditions, health and safety issues. The group's candidate for the presidency is Mr Ray Alderson.

Mr John Ellis, deputy general secretary, will stand for the moderates as general secretary.

## Black officers in 'join police' drive

Black police officers, who face taunts of "traitor" and "Uncle Tom", yesterday appealed for more recruits from ethnic minorities to help to patrol areas torn by race riots.

Woman Police Constable Hazel Baptiste, aged 24, from Tottenham, north London, scene of last October's Broadwater Farm riots, said: "I live and work in Tottenham. I have patrolled the Broadwater Farm estate and I do get problems from the black community."

"You get called 'traitor' and things like that, but you also get problems from white people."

The 27,000-member Metropolitan Police force has only 288, about 1 per cent, black and ethnic minority officers. Yesterday, in conjunction with the Haringey Community Relations Council, Scotland Yard launched a police recruiting drive aimed at attracting more black people to join.

Supt Dick Stacey, police community liaison officer, said: "Haringey is a multi-racial community and we must have a multi-racial police force."

PC Stewart Isaacs, aged 23, from Hornsey, north London, said: "Racial abuse is nothing new. You get called 'Uncle Tom' all through school."

PC Colin Parson, aged 26,

also from Hornsey, said: "You grow up with the problem of name-calling, so it should not be a reason for turning down a police career."

Sergeant Chris Snell, aged 28, from Wood Green, said: "I have never encountered any problems of dissent among white police officers. I have had no problems like that from my officers."

Mr Chris Kavallares, chairman of Haringey Community Relations Council, said: "We feel that for the police service to be effective it must reflect the community it serves."

West Midlands police have also launched a recruiting drive among the ethnic minority community.



WPC Baptiste yesterday.

## Call to prosecute kidnap advisers

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Attorney General is to be asked if he will prosecute Control Risks Ltd, a London-based firm of kidnap consultants, for allegedly breaching prevention of terrorism legislation.

The company, which has sent a representative to Dublin after the kidnapping of Mrs Jennifer Guinness, was also acting as a consultant to an international supermarket chain which allegedly paid protection money to the IRA two years ago. The Irish police have warned the company not to become involved in attempts to negotiate with the kidnappers of Mrs Guinness.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Workington, yesterday tabled Commons questions to Sir Michael Havers over the role of Control Risks in plans to give money to a terrorist organization. He also wants to know if Cassidy Davies, a firm specializing in kidnap insurance, will be prosecuted.

He said: "The Irish government is desperately trying to prevent the payment of these monies. They know that every penny is spent by the IRA on purchasing arms and ammunition."

He has asked the Attorney

General if he would prosecute Control Risks "for soliciting and inviting other persons in discussions in the UK to give money to an organization involved in terrorism, contrary to section 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984."

Mr Campbell-Savours also asked if the Attorney General would prosecute Control Risks and Cassidy Davies "for conspiring during discussions, held in London to contravene sections 10 and 11 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984."

Control Risks yesterday maintained a silence on their role in the search for Mrs Guinness but observers believe they are either advising the family or monitoring the situation for insurance underwriters.

If a ransom were to be paid the firm might be involved in organizing the negotiations.

In the company's publicity handout Control Risks describes itself as a specialist in five types of security operation which include risk evaluation, emergency planning, problem responses and investigation. It claims to have handled over 100 kidnaps and 80 other forms of extortion.

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LONDON AND NATIONWIDE

## Sale room

### Art nouveau Mackintosh cabinet fails to sell

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

There are times when profits just refuse to materialize, even when the goods are right.

The Charles Rennie Mackintosh cabinet which failed to find a buyer in Sotheby's sale in Monaco on Monday is a case in point. It was brought in at Ffr 1.6 million or £145,000.

It turned up in a Phillips sale at Edinburgh in 1984 when it quadrupled pre-sale estimates to sell for £126,500 to Michael John, a London dealer. He consigned it to Sotheby's for sale in Monaco, where the firm's big-time art nouveau and deco sales are held now.

It was catalogued for sale last year but was not given an export licence and had to be withdrawn. Now, armed with its export documentation, no

one seems to have wanted it.

The cabinet was designed in 1898 for an Edinburgh engineer. It is made from dark chestnut and embellished with stained glass and embossed copper panels designed by Margaret MacDonald, Mackintosh's wife.

The overall effect is still art nouveau, as opposed to the pioneering geometric simplicity of his later work.

Otherwise, Sotheby's sale of twentieth-century decorative art brought some outstandingly high prices.

A winged vase, using contrasting tones of lacquer and patinated metal, made by Jean Dunand in about 1925, sold for Ffr 721,500 (estimate Ffr 300,000 to 400,000) or £65,591. The bulbous vase

stands 15cm high and its price sets a new auction record for the work of this master of lacquer art.

All the Dunand pieces went for high prices. A low table of dark blue lacquer, ornamented with egg shell and tortoise shell, secured Ffr 266,400 (estimate Ffr 180,000 to 220,000) or £24,218.

The glass was also in strong demand with a top price of Ffr 510,600 (estimate Ffr 300,000 to 500,000) or £46,418 for a yellow Gallé vase inlaid with flowers. The sale totalled £978,596 with 24 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's American sale of modestly-priced Old Master drawings attracted a big turn out of private collectors and dealers in London yesterday,

all in search of bargains.

A faded and oxidized drawing by Tintoretto, studies he made after Michelangelo's "Samson Slaying the Philistines", sold for £5,830.

## Two charged

A Stockport couple appeared before magistrates in Southport yesterday charged with burglary and theft of £250,000 in jewellery from the Prince of Wales Hotel during a dinner on the eve of the Grand National.

Jeffery Ernest Taylor, aged 53, and Rita Marie, aged 49, his wife, both of Compstall Road, Romiley, Stockport, were remanded in custody until Friday.



## Traditional teaching methods 'prove best for primary schools'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The best primary schools are those that adopt fairly traditional teaching styles, according to a four-year survey which followed 2,000 children through their schooling in inner London.

The study, which carries some unexpected conclusions for the Labour-controlled Inner London Education Authority, shows that children do best in primary schools where the school day is structured, where only one subject is taught in the classroom at a time, and where the teacher stands up and teaches the whole class for at least some of the school day.

These conclusions, which challenge much of modern primary school wisdom, were welcomed yesterday by Mrs Frances Morrell, the ILEA's leader. She said that the study, by the ILEA's research branch into 50 primary schools, should cause London's head teachers and inspectors to examine their schools.

Mrs Morrell said that she had been saying for years that

progressive education needed a cutting edge. The survey, which lists 12 factors making a good school, would be used as an "educational slide rule", she said.

One of the 12 factors is that pupils' work should be organized by the teacher, who ensures that there is always plenty for them to do. Good effects are also noted when pupils are not given unlimited responsibility for planning their own programme of work or for choosing work activities.

The time teachers spend communicating with the whole class, as opposed to with individual children, is also considered important. Most teachers devote their attention to talking to individuals, which means they have limited contact. But when they address the whole class they maximize contact, and are able to ask all children challenging questions.

This finding conflicts with a commonly held view that

children do better with a lot of individual attention.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, sought to reassure teachers about his proposals for appraising teachers' performances.

He wanted a system that would test a teacher's skill in "conveying interest and understanding", would include head teachers, and would not be linked directly to pay, he told a conference organized by the Industrial Society in London.

Speaking about his education Bill, he said he did not want to impose appraisal by law, although the Bill contains an enabling power.

Sir Keith said that a system of teacher appraisal would lead to better-run schools and improved promotion procedures for teachers.

Sir Keith said his arrangements would enable better planning of teacher training, improved deployment of staff, better career promotion procedures and better-run schools.

## Shoppers switch to healthier food

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Supermarket shoppers are switching to healthier foods and taking more interest in nutritional labels on packaging, but many are still confused by advice about their diet.

Most shoppers are aware of the links between fatty foods and heart disease, many are grilling food instead of frying, and the majority are trying to reduce their intake of sugar and salt, a study has found.

Researchers from Bradford University investigated the effects of a "healthy eating" programme introduced at Tesco supermarkets last year to give customers more information about diet, health and the nutritional content of foods.

Their report, published today, found that all customers questioned at two branches of the supermarket chain had recently changed at least one aspect of their diet. The trend

was away from red meat, foods with a high content of animal fats, confectionery and biscuits, and towards fish, white meat, fruit, vegetables and wholemeal bread.

Increased awareness of the link between some foods and the risk of illness was directly attributed to television and radio programmes and newspaper and magazine articles in recent months, the researchers found.

But such risks were not fully understood by some shoppers, who were confused about dietary advice on cholesterol, vegetable margarines and oils.

The study was carried out by Food Policy Research, an independent research group based at the School of Biomedical Sciences at the university.

The Impact of a Supermarket Nutrition Information Programme, available from Bradford University, £15.

## Claims all denied by Botham

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Mr Botham, the cricketer, said yesterday that only public support had persuaded him to remain in the game after the sex and drugs allegations against him.

Interviewed from Antigua by Frank Bough, of BBC Breakfast Time television, Mr Botham said: "If it wasn't for the public and their support I think I would probably have thrown it in a year or so ago."

He added: "All I can say to the British public is 'Look, I am denying the allegations. They are totally untrue'."

Mr Botham, sitting beside his wife, Kathy, said: "In all honesty, if I had done one tenth of the allegations that have been put towards me, I think my brain would be totally nullified."

Mr Botham said he had smoked cannabis a long time ago. "I came up in the period of the 60s and 70s. I tried it and it didn't do anything for me - end of story."

Mr Botham said that he had met the former Miss Barbados, Lindy Field, who is reported to have spoken of sex and cocaine-sniffing sessions with him. "So did probably half the guys," he said.

He dismissed allegations that he had taken cocaine. "Allegations of a player having to use cocaine or something to play cricket when you are on a field six hours a day are really just too ridiculous to even contemplate."

## Adoption for boy of 7 in custody fight

A boy aged seven at the centre of a custody battle is to be stopped from seeing his parents and put up for adoption after a High Court ruling.

Mr Justice Sheldon at the High Court in London yesterday approved Surrey County Council's plan for the boy's future.

The parents, who both suffer from mental illness, initially placed him voluntarily with the council for two months in May 1981 and a care order was later extended.

In November last the mother won the right to resume seeing her son, which had been stopped in August. The council made the boy a ward of court and lodged an appeal.

The judge said the council should be applauded for turning to the High Court in difficult, or possibly notorious, cases.

## Drugs line

A free telephone service to encourage the public to help catch drug traffickers was launched yesterday by Sussex police. The drugs line will be manned by detectives and callers can choose to remain anonymous.

## Appeal to Thatcher on women

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Prime Minister has come under attack for not putting other women into positions of power.

A survey carried out by Miss Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, shows that only 15 per cent of ministerial appointments to advisory bodies went to women. A total of 743 men and 49 women had been chosen to be heads or deputy heads of these bodies.

Miss Harman is urging Mrs Thatcher to impress on her ministers the need to listen to women.

"Women make up more than half the population, yet Mrs Thatcher clearly thinks women do not have much to offer," she said. "The Government is missing out on a wealth of experience, talent and advice. It should look again at its selection procedures for these 'public' bodies."

She said that there were few women on bodies such as the standing conference on crime prevention, the advisory panel on the importation of sexually explicit films for health purposes and the advisory committee on advertising.

## Schools to 'adopt' scientists

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Britain's youngsters are to be encouraged to become more interested in science and technology by adopting their own expert. Schools are to make their choice from a register, now being compiled, of top scientists and technologists.

Lasers, computers and other scientific equipment no longer required by industry are to be given to the schools also to help with studies.

The campaign is the inspiration of the British Science & Technology Trust, which was set up in London last January to promote interest in science.

The adopted experts will visit the schools several times a year to talk to staff and pupils about their work, and channel their redundant scientific equipment in the direction of schools.

More than a dozen top British companies, among them British Aerospace, General Electric and Rolls-Royce, are taking part.

All the companies have expressed concern that not enough youngsters are being encouraged to take an interest in science and technology.

## Nurses stole presents

Two male nurses who stole Christmas presents from the lockers of patients at Moss Side Hospital, Maghull, Merseyside, were each jailed for three months yesterday at Liverpool Crown Court.

Joseph Kelly, aged 30, of Maghull, and Graham Rawlings, aged 26, of Burscough, Lancashire, admitted stealing property in-

cluding tobacco and chocolates by using patients' keys.

The court was told that the men, who had a total of 13 years service at the hospital, lost their jobs after the thefts, which they committed in November last year.

Judge Wickham said the men committed an utterly contemptible crime.

## Commercial court study welcomed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Plans by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, to ease the workload of the commercial court in London were welcomed by lawyers yesterday.

This was in spite of the fact that they had recently produced their own report to cut delays and costs in commercial litigation.

There was some concern that another study was to be undertaken so soon after that by the commercial practitioners themselves.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the management consultants, Coopers and Lybrand Associates, to look at ways in which commercial litigation could be improved as

part of its review of the main areas of civil business in the courts.

Management consultants have also been appointed to look at personal injuries, small claims, debt and housing.

In the sphere of commercial litigation, the consultants will look in particular at the work of the commercial court, where current cases expected to last four weeks or more were not being given hearing dates before 1988.

The Lord Chancellor's Department says there is room to simplify proceedings and thus reduce delay and cost.

One member of the working group of lawyers who produced a detailed report on the com-

mercial court in January, said yesterday that their proposals had the support, in general, of the profession and he hoped the management consultants would include them.

But there was some concern, he added, that the consultants had been appointed in the wake of the considerable work of the committee.

The lawyers' committee said strongly in its report that there needed to be more commercial judges. But if that was ruled out by financial constraints, then there needed to be radical reforms of procedure, including significant cuts in speeches by counsel in court and in the quantity of documentary evidence.



Mr Geoff Koffman, a consultant transplant surgeon, with James Morahan, aged three, from Dublin, who had a kidney transplant 10 days ago (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## Doctors appeal for kidneys

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Doctors appealed yesterday for more help in the treatment of children suffering from kidney failure and for more donors for transplant operations.

Almost 100,000 children now at school have had infections which could lead to serious kidney conditions later in life. But earlier detection could save similar youngsters from such risks, specialists said.

The waiting list for kidney transplants now includes 3,600 people but only 1,491 operations were performed last year, Mr Geoff Koffman, a consultant surgeon at Guy's Hospital in London, said.

The Department of Health

could introduce laws which would help save the lives of hundreds of kidney patients, he and his colleagues said.

One reason for the acute shortage of kidneys was doctors' reluctance to approach grieving relatives for permission to use organs.

But the British Transplant Society had "overwhelmingly" approved the suggestion that the department should follow the American example where, whenever a potential donor died, there was a legal requirement to approach the next of kin.

Dr George Haycock, a consultant in children's kidney diseases, said that surveys showed 85 per cent of people

were willing to donate organs.

The problem was that doctors who had fought to save someone's life were often reluctant to approach the relatives to ask permission to use the organs after death.

A report published yesterday by the National Kidney Research Fund said about 90,000 girls and 9,000 boys now at school had had urinary-tract infection (UTI), which could lead to kidney failure later in life.

"Early diagnosis should prevent further damage to the kidneys. The way to achieve this is to try to ensure that every child who gets UTI is properly investigated," the report said.

## Sex killer in attacks after his release

A psychopathic sex killer carried out two frightening and violent attacks on young women, just six months after doctors decided to release him from a top-security mental hospital, a court was told yesterday.

The release of James Kay, aged 40, who had spent 14 years in Broadmoor and Park Lane hospitals for raping and killing a girl aged 12 had been a "tragic mistake", his defence counsel, Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, told Lancaster Crown Court, where Kay pleaded guilty to the two assaults.

Kay, who changed his name from Lang shortly after his release in April last year, was given a total of six years' imprisonment, after Judge Douglas Brown, QC, was told he was the subject of a licence which meant he could be recalled to hospital at any time.

The attacks, on a girl aged 16 and a woman aged 21 in Halsall and Southport on Merseyside, were carried out on consecutive days in October.

Two further charges against Kay, unemployed, of Avondale Road, Southport, that he attempted to choke, suffocate or strangle the two victims with the intent to indecently assault them, were allowed to lie on the file.

Mr Turner-Samuels said that Kay, who robbed quietly in the dock had been subject to a life committal order under the Mental Health Act of 1959.

The court was told that Kay had a long history of convictions for offences, including an indecent assault on a girl aged 13, unlawful intercourse with a girl under 15, and a rape conviction.

## Portfolio Gold

The Times' popular daily competition based on share prices has been re-launched as Portfolio Gold.

To be in the running, make sure you have a Portfolio Gold Card, as the old blue cards are now invalid.

Supplies were made available to newsgroups last week and there was a gold card in every copy of the current Sunday Times Colour Magazine.

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Remember that there is now £4,000 to be won every day and the prizemoney will accumulate each day that it is not won. The new weekly prize is £8,000, and this too is doubled each week that it is not claimed.

Portfolio Gold is expected substantially to increase demand for The Times and readers are advised to make sure their copies are ordered at the newsagents.

## Player struck soccer referee

A player who attacked a referee during a football match was given a three-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, by magistrates at Birkenhead.

Philip Kearney, aged 22, of Tamworth Way, Birkenhead, Merseyside, admitted assaulting Mr John Melvov, a Chelsea Football Association referee, who had to receive hospital treatment after being struck in the face.

## Widow gets £95,000

A woman whose husband was killed by a hospital blunder during an operation to cure double vision was awarded £95,000 damages in the High Court yesterday against the Central Birmingham Regional Health Authority, which admitted liability.

## Airline tempts business with free rail travel

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Free first class rail travel from anywhere in Britain is being offered by British Caledonian in a fresh drive to tempt business travellers from Heathrow to Gatwick.

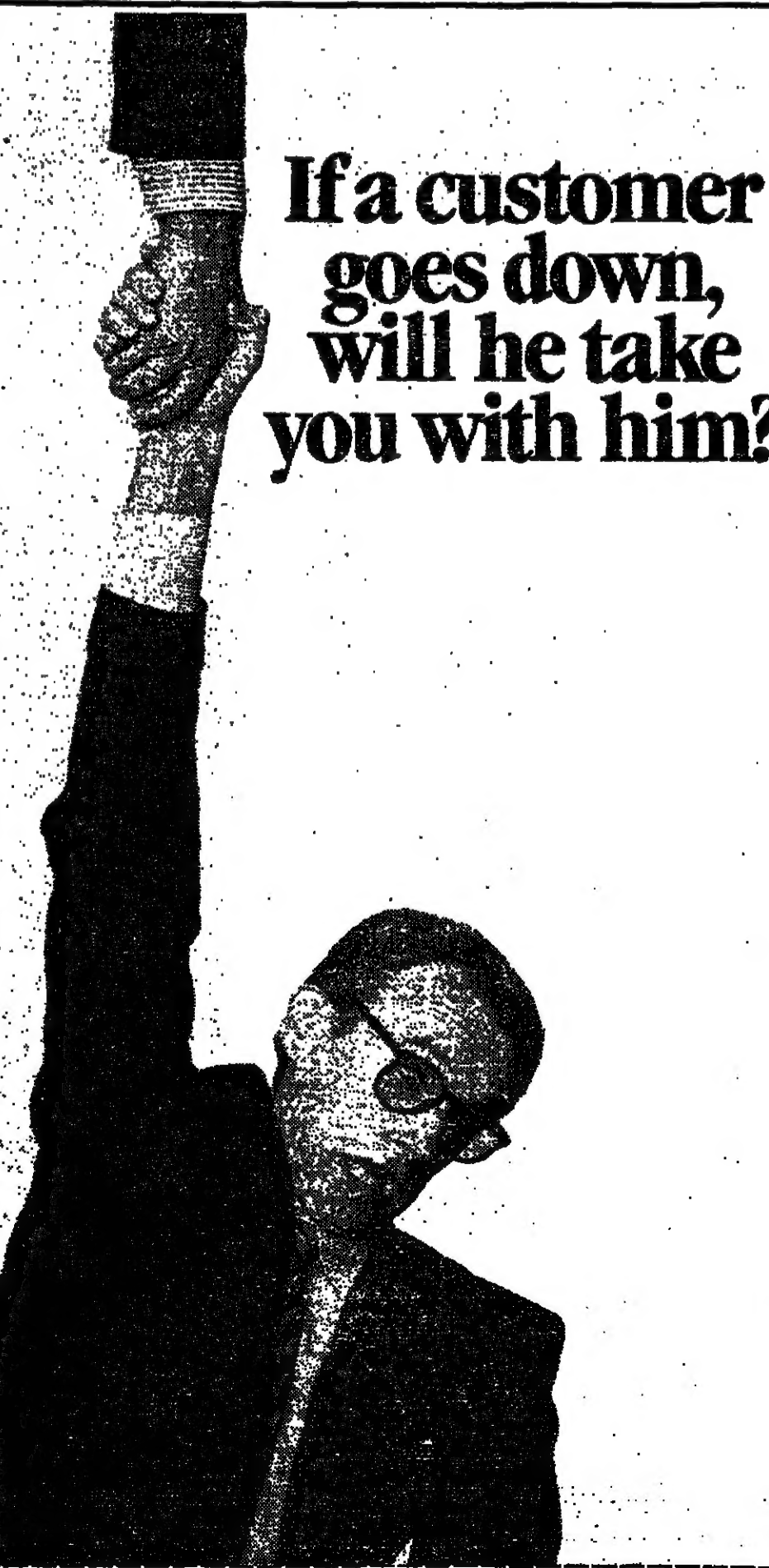
The offer applies to all B-Cal first or executive class, long-haul flights from May 1 and conveys passengers free to Gatwick before the flight, and back home again on return from overseas. Alternatively, passengers have a choice of free car rental to Gatwick

from anywhere in the United Kingdom, a free night at one of Gatwick's hotels, or five days' free parking at Gatwick airport.

The offer is expected to bring a further shift to Gatwick of business traffic, which at present stands 70/30

in favour of Heathrow, and to produce a 10 per cent boost in B-Cal's own business traffic. Mr Alan Deller, B-Cal commercial director, said yesterday.

The free rail offer runs for three months.



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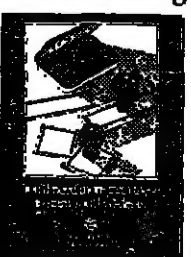
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PARLIAMENT APRIL 14 1986

## Shops Bill debate

## Petrol price war

## MPs get every opportunity to test Sunday shopping options

## COMMONS

The arrangements designed to enable the Commons to have a reasonable chance of thoroughly testing all the alternatives to the complete deregulation of Sunday shopping were outlined by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, when he moved the second reading of the Shops Bill in the Commons.

He gave an undertaking that there would be no guillotine on the later stages of the Bill.

He also made clear that the Government would not seek to reverse in the House of Lords decisions taken by the Commons on the free vote which would be available for all members of the Government side of the House.

The Government had not heard of any compromise proposals which were preferable to the simple proposition in the Bill. The 1950 Act was unworkable.

Mr Hurd said the employment provisions in the Shops Act 1950 as they applied to adults were outdated and over-restrictive. The Government did not think the changes it was proposing would alter the number of hours that shop workers were asked to work, because the labour market had secured for them hours that were well within the potential hours determined by the present law.

A large body of opinion — he believed a majority, though not the most articulate — did not believe it was sensible that shops could open when people were at work, but not when people were free to go shopping.

There was a large body of opinion which wanted to keep Sunday special. (Conservative cheers) That went well beyond the ranks of regular churchgoers.

These were the two bodies of opinion and many people belonged to both. (Labour laughter)

Many of us (he said) see no contradiction between believing that the 1950 Shops Act is unworkable and should go and wanting to keep Sunday special.

Many people seemed to argue as if the special nature of the English and Welsh Sunday had been enforced by the kind of law existing now. That was not so. At the high moment of the Victorian Sunday, there was no effective law forbidding Sunday shopping. It was only in 1936 that the law was brought into something like its present shape.

There were three options: to continue a 50-year experiment which brought in criminal law to regulate shopping on Sundays; an experiment which he thought, in its present form, was collapsing; to rely on trying persuasion and example, as in Scotland; to see if compromise or a middle way was possible.

The 1950 Act, with its ludicrous contradictions, no longer commanded respect or compliance, so enforcement was arbitrary.

In the first nine months of 1985, there had been 550 cases of prosecution over Sunday trading. Yet, more than that number could be found open on a Sunday within five miles of the Palace of Westminster. Most people now shopped on Sundays, buying items that were illegally sold.

The Bill did not compel Sunday opening. It left the decision to the choice of shopkeepers and customers.

Two things continued to worry him about the position of those who wanted to preserve the status quo or something like it. He could easily understand those who would wish to keep Sunday special and would restrict what people did to what was necessary.

But most people took a different view and thought it pretty harmless to fill up a car with petrol on Sunday, to take the family out to lunch, to visit a leisure centre or to visit home.

None of these activities were necessary. All required staff.

Nearly nine million people now worked on Sunday. He could not make out what was uniquely harmful about a shopping expedition or why going shopping disrupted family life in a way the other activities did not, or why the criminal law should continue to be used to prevent it.

He certainly wanted to keep Sunday special. He felt strongly about Sunday and enjoyed a traditional Sunday. The churches were entitled to prevent people doing what otherwise out of convenience or necessity they might wish to do.

But he thought it a sign of weakness to say one was entitled to wield the criminal law to regulate an area which for most people was not criminal in an increasingly vain attempt to prevent people doing what otherwise out of convenience or necessity they might wish to do.

The Bill would be referred to a special standing committee.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Lab) asked on a point of order for a guarantee that there would be no guillotine on the debates on the Bill.

Mr Hurd: I gladly give that guarantee.

The special standing committee would give the interests involved a clear opportunity to put forward proposals on the ground which would be a guarantee that there would be no guillotine on the debates on the Bill.

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which had commended itself on a free vote in the Commons.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C), said that on a previous occasion, it had been said that in a free vote, ministers and parliamentary private secretaries were expected to rely on the advice of the Chief Whip on how to vote.

Mr Hurd replied that the freedom of the vote on committee and report stages would be for all MPs.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) asked whether there would also be a free vote on third reading.

Mr Hurd replied that the Bill on third reading would be formed by the House on a series of free votes.

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The Bill should not proceed further because, in the literal meaning of the word, it was nonsense. Clause 2 maintained Shops Act protection for workers, while Schedule 2 removed it.

Removal of Shops Act protection was one of the main reasons the Opposition would vote to reject it.

Shop employees, one tenth of the working population, needed protection. They were some of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable employees.

A major gap in the Home Secretary's speech was his failure to state clearly what the Government intended to do in this Bill about Shops Act protection.

This Bill would enable shops to open for 24 hours a day seven days a week. Yet under it shop workers would have no immediate legal protection against disciplinary action or even dismissal if they refused to work late at night.

The Bill would abolish the statutory limitation that prevented Sunday working for more than two Sundays in a month. Worst of all, it would ultimately result in forcing all shop workers to work on Sundays whether they wanted to or not.

Employers were preparing for the new situation already. A job application form in his possession asked applicants to sign the declaration: "I agree to work on bank holidays, Sundays and overtime as required."

It was the considered view of the Association of Chief Police Officers that Sunday opening would increase crime, notably Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General. It is the opinion of the Opposition that the local authorities should begin a drive to enforce the present law.

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## Coal board to push for more sales in Europe

## MARKETING

The National Coal Board had taken a particular interest in improving its marketing position in Europe — indeed, the whole international market. But the fall in oil prices had embarrassed and caused difficulties for coal industries throughout Europe.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions in the Commons.

He was answering Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) who had said that lower oil prices would increase competition from gas.

Mr Walker said that the NCB and the Government were giving every consideration as to the alternatives.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab) said that sums of taxpayers' money had been lost because of bad investment decisions in respect of two pits in his constituency.

He called for an independent inquiry — a call later endorsed by Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy matters.

Mr Walker said any independent inquiry should not be confined to two pits but ought to cover the whole industry compared with other forms of energy. (Conservative cheers)

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## Motorists able to choose where petrol cheapest

## PRICES

The consumer had the opportunity to exercise his choice over petrol prices, Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, said when asked in the Commons what steps he took to monitor the pump price of motor fuel.

The wide variety of petrol prices demonstrated the freedom which consumers enjoyed, he added.

Mr Christopher Chope (Southampton, Ichna, C) complained that some major suppliers were still charging 10p a gallon more than they needed to.

He invited the minister to take the opportunity to pay tribute to independent retailers for their great work to bring down prices to ordinary consumers.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: What is highly significant is the very big variety in petrol prices. It is up to motorists to purchase their petrol from the cheapest source if they believe the price is too high.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) said it was a funny sort of Government that tells the people in the oil industry it cannot interfere in the price of their fuel, yet when it comes to gas and electricity, it is prepared to do so.

Why these double standards? Mr Buchanan-Smith: For the very simple reason, that this energy is in private hands.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C) said it was important if petrol companies were to respond to the market rather than merely to the Government, that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer did not use oil prices as a milch cow.

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## Police may seek help of psychologists as stress cases mount

By Peter Davenport

A police force may call in psychologists to help an increasing number of its officers who are falling victim to stress-related illness.

The force involved is Derbyshire, where a report is to go before its police committee today disclosing an alarming rise in days lost through sickness.

In the past five years the number of days lost because of illness and injury in the force of 1,789 men has risen from 16,000 to more than 28,000, the equivalent of 78 men being absent each day of the year.

Police Federation officials say that stress is an increasing factor behind illness, and the problem is not only confined to Derbyshire but is causing growing concern in police forces throughout the country.

The Metropolitan Police has established a working party to examine how stress is affecting its 27,000 officers and how best it can be alleviated. A committee of the Association of Chief Police Officers under Mr Brian Johnson, the Lancashire chief constable, is also examining the issue.

Although other forces were thought could not produce as

detailed statistics as Derbyshire, a Police Federation spokesman said it was a common problem and called for the creation of an occupational health service within the police.

The figures for Derbyshire disclose that in 1981 8.9 man-days were lost for each officer through sickness or injury. In 1984 it was 12.8 and in 1985 it had reached 15.8.

The biggest rise was in days lost through injury, which went up by more than 150 per cent. Those lost due to illness also shot up by more than 60 per cent.

It is not just increased tensions of dealing with violence such as the miners' strike or inner city riots that has led to the situation.

Constable Geoffrey Towle, secretary of the Derbyshire Police Federation, said the increasing pressure of long hours and coping with the demands of new legislation were also having their effect.

The lost days were costing Derbyshire about £850,000 a year.

The Police Federation believes that there must be more new officers recruited to alleviate the workload as one step towards reducing stress.

Thousands of North Sea oil workers may suffer serious mental difficulties which are aggravated by their job conditions and make them more accident prone, according to a study by Mrs Valerie Sutherland, a postgraduate researcher, and Professor Cary Cooper, an expert on occupational stress (Our Science Correspondent writes).

The researchers, who questioned men on more than 30 oil platforms, found an "unacceptably high proportion" with obsessions and anxieties comparable to psychiatric out-patients. The researchers also concluded that industry employers use "primitive" methods of selecting workers for jobs on the platforms.

Many of the men complained of job dissatisfaction, lack of privacy, feelings of isolation and difficulties with relaxing with their families when they returned to shore after up to 21 days on the platforms.

Man and Accidents Offshore is to be published by Lloyd's List and Dietsmann (International) NV, on May 1 (Sheepen Place, Colchester, Essex CO3 3LP, £45).



Miss Elizabeth Meares, a model, who is 32 weeks pregnant, recording her baby's heartbeat and (top right) sending the information by telephone to the hospital computer where it is received by Dr Andrew Dawson (Photographs: Chris Harris).

## Pregnant mothers scan baby at home

By Paul Valley

A monitoring device designed to reduce the time spent in hospital by pregnant women whose babies are considered at risk, was put on display at the British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology yesterday.

The new British system, the Huntleigh Domiciliary Foetal Monitor (DFM), allows women to have comprehensive foetal scans at home and then have the information transmitted down a telephone line to a hospital computer.

In tests with 300 pregnant women at the University of Wales Hospital the device showed problems in two pregnancies that led to timely intervention by caesarean section.

Its manufacturers claim that the monitor will save the National Health Service thousands of pounds by freeing hospital beds otherwise occupied by mothers under observation.

Women who will benefit from the system will include those at risk through raised blood pressure, problems with a previous pregnancy, reduced movements or a poorly grown foetus. Home visits could be made by midwives carrying the monitor. If the scan shows any complications the women can be summoned immediately to hospital.



## 'Minders' protect young offenders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Young offenders are more likely to avoid convictions if their movements are tracked in the community than if they are sentenced to custody. That is the preliminary finding of a survey at Leeds, where trackers include former police officers, retired executives and a former barmaid.

They are paid to keep a watch on offenders who may include those convicted of robbery, burglary or violence. If an offender breaks planned contact without good reason retribution can be swift. He or she is brought back before the court, which may take a severe view of breaches. For an adult that could be custody or for a juvenile a care order.

There are about a dozen tracking schemes in Britain, according to Dr Henri Gillet,

a consultant monitoring juvenile justice schemes.

Tracking originated in America and is attracting growing interest in Britain. It costs £110 a week to track an offender compared with at least double that to hold a youth in custody in the north of England.

A youth in Leeds who had previously been to a detention centre said of his custody: "It gets you fit. You learn how to break into cars. This scheme makes you stop and think."

Another who had served time in a detention centre said: "It teaches you how to handle houses and which houses." But they say that the close eye kept on them by trackers does not give them much chance to get into trouble.

## Threat to Greenham campers

Legal experts are planning new court action to drive the Greenham peace protesters off the common.

The plan involves taking out injunctions against 23 women who have registered the camp as their permanent address on the local register of electors.

Under a land swap deal worked out by the Ministry of Defence and Newbury District Council, the ministry will push out its perimeter fence to take in the common site which was set up outside the cruise missile base on Greenham Common in Berkshire, in September 1981. It will also take control of other common land around the nine-mile perimeter.

The council will be given an area of land on the common to be used by the public.

Running the women has proved impossible up to now, but would be made easier if the land where they are camped was in the control of one single "landlord".

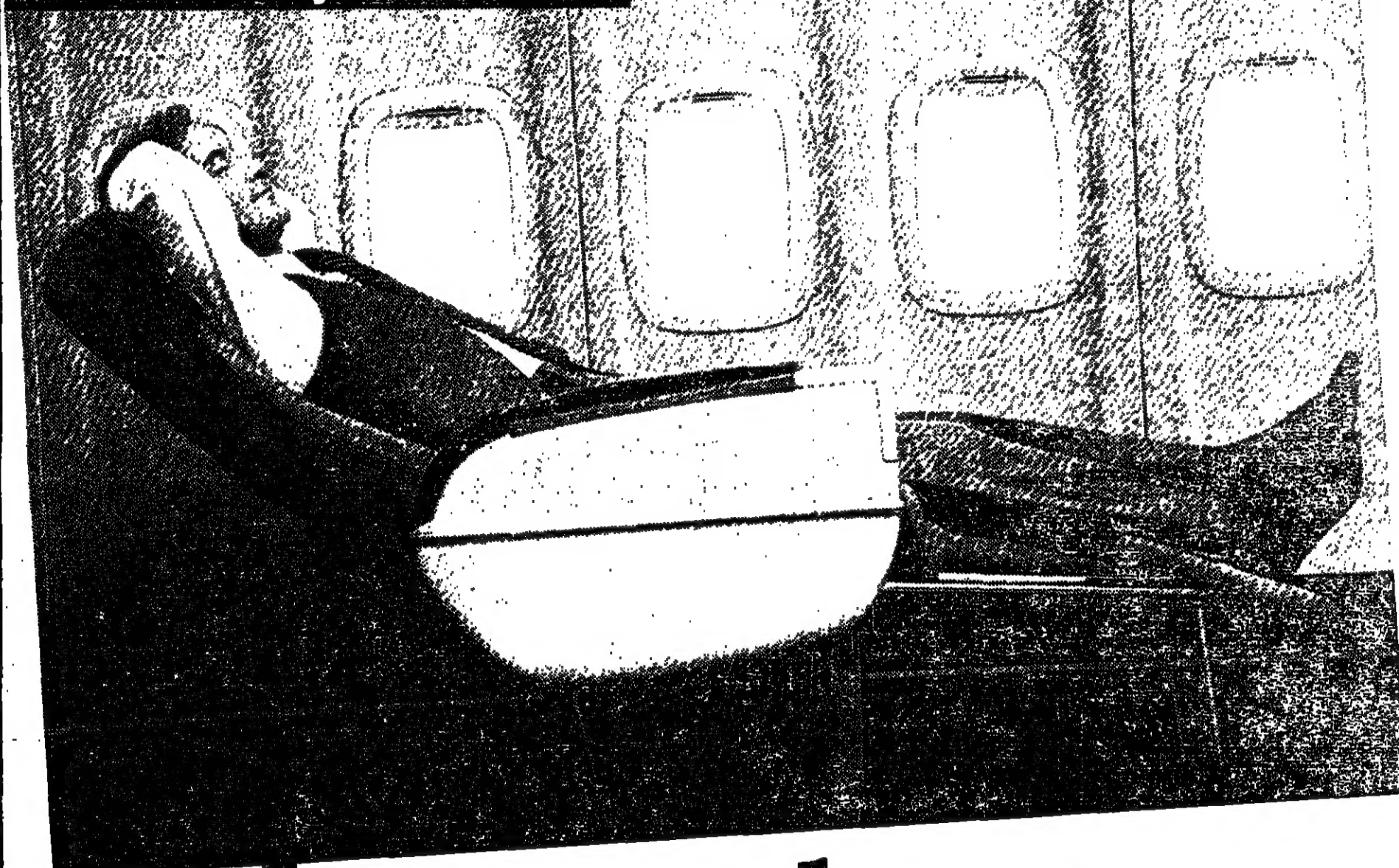
## Teacher molested pupils

Ceryl Wyn Davies, aged 47, headmaster of Tanygristau school, Blaenau Ffestiniog, North Wales, indecently assaulted young girls in his care as he marked their work, Mold Crown Court was told yesterday.

The court was told that Davies had been jailed for nine months for indecently assaulting schoolgirls when he was a teacher in the 1960s. Davies, father of two children, pleaded guilty to three charges of indecently assaulting girls under the age of 13 at his school.

Mr Anthony Evans QC, for the prosecution, said that none could but remember the awe and respect in which a headmaster was held by young children. "It may well be that it was as a result of that and his position as headmaster that these matters did not come to light until they did," Davies will be sentenced today.

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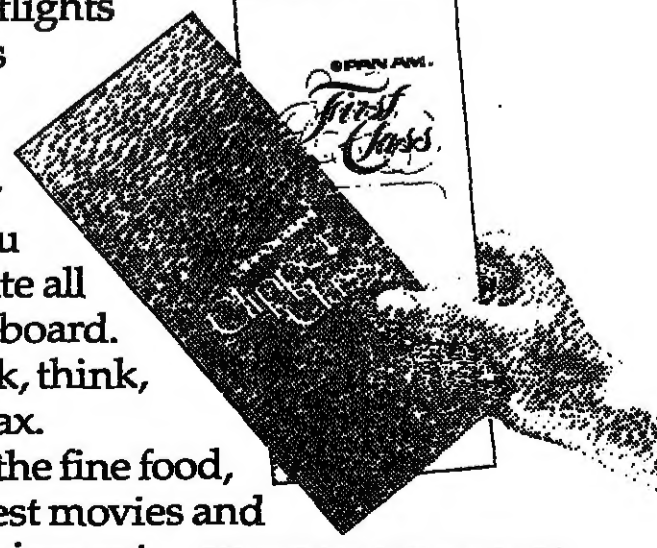
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# Distillers' Shareholders. The Argyll Offer closes at 3p.m. Friday April 18th.

The Argyll Offer values Distillers' shares at 744p – 23p more than their current market value. If you want to know why you should accept the Argyll Offer, call James Gulliver by dialling 100 and asking for Freefone Argyll Offer.

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The Libya crisis: Europe hesitates • Gadaffi's news blackout • UK stance

# EEC caution upsets US

From Richard Owen  
The Hague

Mr Vernon Walters and Mr John Whitehead are footsore and, on the whole disappointed, men. Neither they nor President Reagan can draw much comfort from yesterday's European statement on terrorism.

Mr Whitehead, the Deputy Secretary of State, made a gruelling tour of European capitals in January to try and persuade European leaders that there was "overwhelming evidence" that Colonel Gadaffi, the Libyan leader, was responsible for the deliberate murder of men, women and children. Western Europe should no longer "finance terrorism" by buying Colonel Gadaffi's oil, Mr Whitehead said.

Gadaffi regime, abhor and condemn terrorism and wish to take firm measures against it, but that launching military strikes against Tripoli would be "emotional and liable to lead to further terrorist acts in Western Europe", as one official put it.

There is no European support for economic sanctions against Libya, as Washington had hoped there would be.

## Reagan envoy consults Mitterrand

Paris — General Vernon Walters, President Reagan's special envoy, discussed the Libyan crisis with President Mitterrand yesterday, before flying to Rome on the next leg of his mission to European leaders.

France is known to have

strong reservations about the latest US threats toward Libya, deeming them to be potentially counter-productive. It is also anxious not to harm its relations with Libya at a time when it is helping to secure Colonel Gadaffi's co-operation in ending the civil war in Chad.

alternatives to military action. A new EEC report on anti-terrorism is being hurried up. West Germany is anxious to avoid further attacks on American servicemen stationed on its territory. Yesterday the Mediterranean EEC nations — Italy, Spain and Greece — underlined their anxieties. Most Europeans do

substantial business with Libya.

EEC diplomats said that yesterday's meeting in The Hague still left a transatlantic gulf over how to deal with terrorism. Washington had got "as much as it could realistically expect", including a growing European belief behind the scenes that American anger and desire for military revenge is understandable and perhaps even justifiable.

But observers said the failure to agree a united Western stance could lead to unilateral American action, and Sir Geoffrey Howe remarked that if the EEC did not take firm action with practical effect nobody in London would be surprised if America struck against Libya.

Sir Geoffrey told the meeting there could be no moral equivalence between Libyan-backed terrorism and any action the United States might deem necessary in response.

Even this, however, arouses unease among the Greeks, Italians and Spaniards, who have most to lose from a war on their doorstep.

Mr Walters, the American representative at the United Nations, has just trodden the same weary route, conveying the same message over the past few days in London, Paris, Bonn and Rome.

The European response at yesterday's meeting of EEC foreign ministers tended to be that Europeans dislike the

## Tripoli censors foreign TV reports on kidnapping of Italian bishop

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli

The Libyans are ruthlessly censoring all foreign television news reports from Tripoli, cutting out every reference to the armed kidnapping of the Italian bishop in Benghazi.

They are demanding that even harmless street scenes be erased from the video tapes of overseas television crews.

A 10-man Libyan "popular committee" — including the local representative of Eurovision — now views every video cassette which the American and European television networks wish to transmit by satellite from the country.

Yesterday, they refused to transmit an entire British Independent Television News report on Monsignor Giovanni Martinelli, the abducted bishop, allowing the company to send only footage of a pro-Gadaffi demonstration staged by the authorities.

When Mr Brent Sadler, the ITN reporter in Tripoli, went to the satellite station here to send his film on the Bishop, the chairman of the censor-

ship committee told him bluntly: "This is not true."

Similar treatment was meted out to Ms Kate Adie, the BBC TV representative in Tripoli, when she attempted to send the same information on video tape by satellite on

pearance "has not been carried officially on the Libyan news media", and that by implication, it therefore could not have happened.

American television networks have met an identical response, not only about the Bishop, but even with comparatively mild reports on daily life in Tripoli.

Several television crews have found it impossible even to maintain serious conversation with the censors.

Ms Adie found that the Libyans even refused to send her report on Colonel Gadaffi's threat to put foreign workers into Libyan military bases until she could prove that the colonel had actually been quoted as saying as much by the official news agency, Jana.

Harsher censorship was instituted here three weeks ago when, for the first time, Libyan authorities demanded a formal viewing of each foreign television report in a separate room away from the satellite transmission area.

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## Britain must approve use of bases

By Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

The United States must have the agreement of the British Government before it could use its bases in Britain to mount operations against Libya.

This is clear even though the agreement regulating the use of the bases has never been published, and Government spokesmen yesterday affirmed their intention of keeping it secret.

There are several documents, including the North Atlantic Treaty and Acts of Parliament which regulate the activities of American forces in Britain.

But the key document, which has never been published, is an agreement between President Truman and Mr Attlee, then Prime Minister, in October 1951.

This was reaffirmed the following January by Mr Churchill and President Truman in a communique which said that the use of the bases in an emergency "would be a matter for joint decision with H M Government in the light of the circumstances at the time".

The US has about 30,000 uniformed servicemen in Britain, of whom probably about 25,000 are members of the Air Force. It has about 75 bases and other facilities in Britain, of which nine are main operating bases.

These include the submarine base at Holy Loch, as well as airfields at Alconbury in Cambridgeshire, Bentwaters, Woodbridge, Lakenheath and Mildenhall, all in Suffolk, Fairford in Gloucestershire, Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire, and Greenham Common in Berkshire, where the cruise missiles are based.



Indian and Pakistani workers chanting and waving posters in support of Libya's leader, Colonel Gadaffi, at a rally on Sunday in Tripoli, the country's capital.

## Moscow confirms end to test ban

## Moscow confirms end to test ban

Moscow (Reuters) — Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the Soviet Armed Forces Chief of Staff, confirmed yesterday that Moscow intends to resume nuclear testing after the US explosion in the Nevada desert last week.

He told a news conference here that the Kremlin's eight-month unilateral halt to testing, which was formally ended on Friday, had caused a certain setback to Soviet military power.

But he said: "The political gains in the struggle for a halt to nuclear testing, for limiting the arms race, were greater than the purely military setback we suffered."

## Bomb kills Mafia aide

New York (Reuters) — A car bomb exploded on a Brooklyn street, killing Frank DeCicco, identified by police as the top associate of reputed Mafia chief John Gotti.

Four months ago Gotti allegedly took control of the Gambino crime family after the assassination here of Paul Castellano. Another man, Frank Bellino, also allegedly linked to organized crime, was critically injured in the blast.

## Seoul visit

Paris — President Mitterrand yesterday accepted an invitation to visit South Korea at the end of the first day of talks here with President Chun Doo Hwan.

## Crash clue

New York (AP) — Investigators believe the Mexicana Airlines crash which killed 166 people last month was caused by an explosion in a wheel well.

## Menten ban

Hoogstraten, Belgium (AP) — The convicted Dutch war criminal, Pieter Menten, will not be allowed to settle in Belgium, police here said.

## Homecoming

Moscow (AP) — The concert pianist, Vladimir Horowitz, who vowed for years never to return to his homeland, came back to the Soviet Union for the first time in 61 years.

## Minister blamed for wine chaos

From John Earle  
Rome

Signor Costantino Degan, the Italian Minister of Health, has been accused of incompetence in his handling of the poisoned wine scandal that has so far brought 20 deaths and eight arrests.

Signor Giuseppe Piccinini, a leader of the trade union confederation, has called for the replacement of ministers who were "irresponsible and incompetent as in the case of Degan". He said that the ministers' actions had been "contradictory, uncertain and inefficient".

At the weekend Signor Degan, a Christian Democrat from near Venice, issued an order banning sales of wine not only by producers and merchants known to have laced their product with methanol spirits, but also by those suspected of doing so.

All the firms should withdraw their stocks and send a report to the local mayor. But he issued no list of firms under suspicion.

His action followed a Cabinet decree aimed at restoring confidence in Italy's huge wine industry.

## Israeli Cabinet crisis solved

## Peres cobbles together a deal but at some cost to his credibility

From David Bernstein  
Jerusalem

"If one were to take this Government and throw it down from the top of the Eiffel Tower it would get up and walk away," said one of Israel's Cabinet ministers.

He was reflecting on the somewhat bizarre switch of portfolios which late on Sunday night averted the demise of the Government of National Unity.

The reshuffle, approved by the Cabinet at a five-minute meeting on Sunday night, moves the controversial Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, to the Justice Ministry. His place at the Treasury is to be taken by the Justice Minister, Mr Moshe Nissim.

The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, also made it plain to the Likud leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, that the reshuffle was to remain in effect for the duration of the Government's tenure.

Mr Peres was thus able to achieve what he set out to do when he precipitated the crisis by demanding the removal of Mr Mordechai from the Treasury for publicly attacking him and his economic policies.

The general feeling here yesterday was that Mr Peres had thus done something to restore his credibility, badly tarnished when he was faced down in a similar crisis involving the Likud's Industry Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, last November.

But in so doing he is open to attack from another direction, with the Likud insisting throughout the week-long crisis that Mr Peres had deliberately engineered it to bring down the Government before he had to hand over the premiership to Mr Shamir next October.

And it was to prevent Mr Peres from doing just this that the Likud in the end gave in.

That the original reshuffle, involving a switch between Mr Mordechai and Mr Shamir at the Foreign Ministry, came unstuck over the weekend was the result of bitter divisions inside the Likud.

Mr Mordechai's liberal wing bitterly resented the key finance portfolio going to Mr Shamir's Herut wing. And Herut's powerful Housing Minister, Mr David Levy, was determined to undermine the deal cobbled together by his chief rival for the Likud

leadership, Mr Sharon.

In the end, liberals had the satisfaction of retaining the Treasury, although Mr Nissim and Mr Levy could claim that the finance portfolio has been prevented from going to Mr Peres next October.

But once the dust had settled, the ordinary Israeli citizen could hardly be blamed if he felt that he had been ill used by his leaders this past week.

True, Mr Peres had struck a blow for his own personal credibility as well as for the principle of collective responsibility in his Government.

He had also displayed undoubted political adroitness in neatly showing up the Likud throughout the crisis as leaderless and internally-riven.

But at what cost? From tomorrow, when the Knesset is expected to approve the reshuffle, Israel will have as its Finance Minister a competent jurist who professes to know little about economics.

And it will have as Justice Minister a man, who although he does have some legal training, has proved himself to be Israel's ablest Finance Minister in almost a decade.

## Stockman scorns 'Reagan revolution'

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

David Stockman, the President's former budget chief,

In a sharp critique of the economic strategy in which he played a key part, he describes Mr Reagan as an amiable and decent man with little grasp of what was going on; a man who shrank from hard decisions. He portrayed the President as being surrounded by incompetent courtiers, "yes" men with scant understanding of policy.

The White House yesterday maintained silence over the publication of the first extract from Mr Stockman's memoirs, *The Triumph of Politics: Why the Reagan Revolution Failed*.

Mr Stockman, regarded as a boy wonder when he joined the Reagan Cabinet at the age of 34, quit after four-and-a-half years, having already earned the hatred of his foes for expressing his doubts about Mr Reagan's attempts to remake American economic policy.

In his book, for which he has been paid \$2.3 million (about £1.5 million), Mr Stockman repeatedly questioned the President's grasp of complex matters. "His body of knowledge is primarily



Mr David Stockman: attack on the Reagan "yes" men.

impressionistic: he registers anecdotes rather than concepts; he had only the vaguest idea of how extracting the fiscal question was; if he didn't understand the big picture, how would he make the right decisions?"

He recalls hearing Mr Reagan talk about taxes: "What do you do when your President ignores all the relevant facts and wanders in circles? I could not bear to watch this good and decent man go on in this embarrassing way."

The Reagan revolution embraced the idea of minimalist government and the supply side theory that tax cuts increased production and gov-

ernment revenues. It also called for an attack on the welfare state.

"The true Reagan revolution never had a chance," Mr Stockman writes. "It defied the overwhelming forces, interests and impulses of American democracy. Our Madisonian government of checks and balances, three branches, two legislative houses, and infinitely splintered power is conservative, not radical. It shuffles into the future one step at a time."

"Because of the efforts of myself and my supply side compatriots, Ronald Reagan had been made to stumble into the wrong camp on the eve of his quest for the Presidency. He was a consensus politician, not an ideologist. He had no business trying to make a revolution because it wasn't in his bones."

Mr Stockman said the revolution would have meant the end of subsidies to farmers and businesses and welfare for the able-bodied poor.

"Only an iron chancellor would have tried to make it stick. Reagan wasn't that by a long shot... he proved to be too kind and sentimental."

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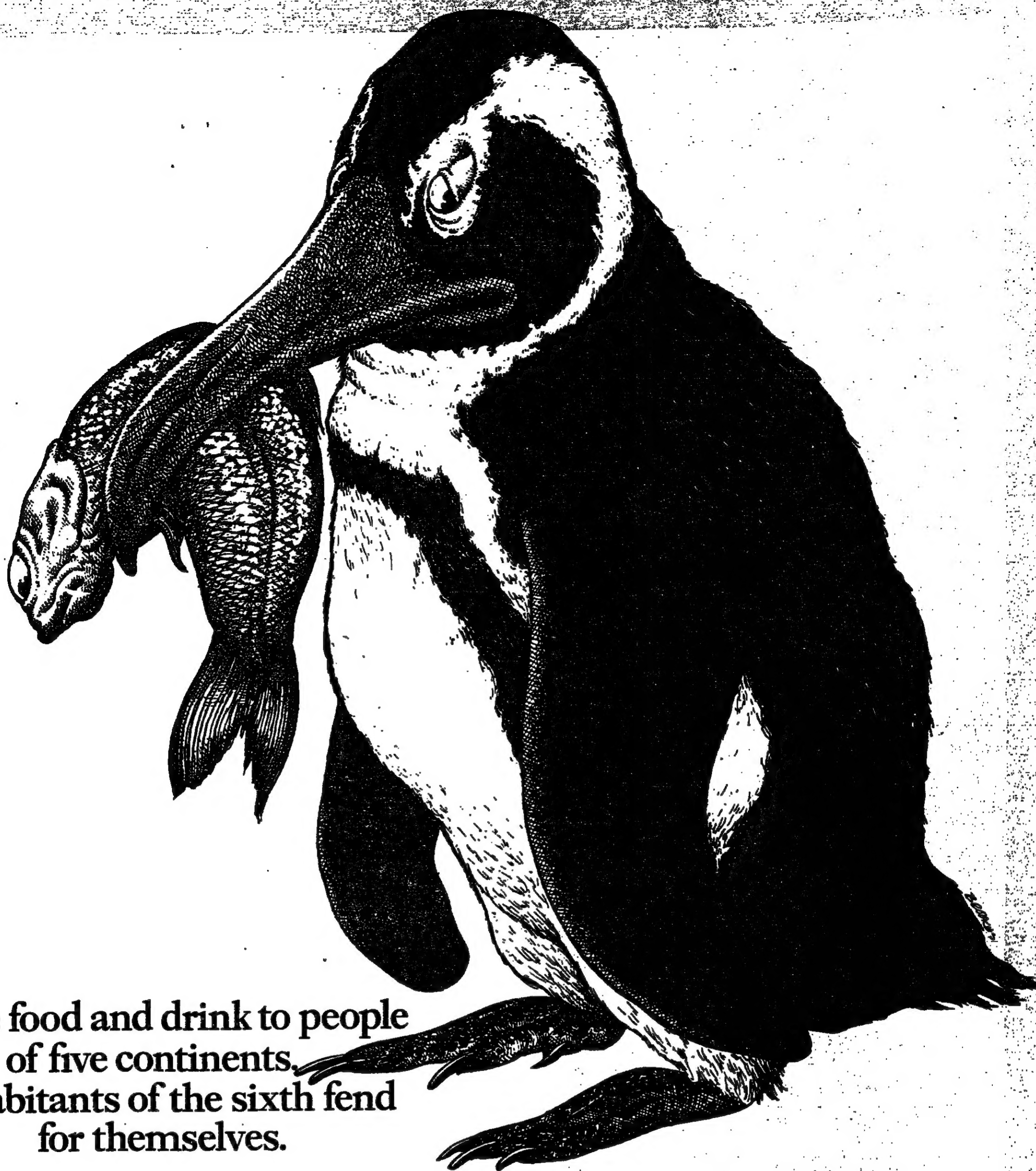
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## Violence spreads through Eastern Cape

### Students join protest as 14 more blacks die in clashes

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African police reported that 14 people died in the 24 hours to yesterday morning in continuing unrest which is estimated to have claimed more than 1,240 lives over the past 19 months. Meanwhile, lectures were suspended yesterday at the Medical University of South Africa near Pretoria after some 500 to 600 black students there attacked and stoned administrative buildings in protest against the presence of two white students on the campus.

Five of the 14 people killed, all of whom were blacks, were shot by the police, and nine were allegedly burned to death in two separate incidents in a black township near Mooiplaas, not far from East London in the Eastern Cape.

They said that all the men had died when the huts in which they were living were set alight by unknown assailants.

The police attributed the nine burnings to fighting between different black factions

but gave no further details.

In Daveyton, a black township east of Johannesburg, a policeman fired four shots from his pistol at a group of 300 blacks who had threatened him, and killed two of them, according to the police.

The police also said that a black youth was killed at Tanje, the black township outside Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape.

Another two men were killed when police used rifles to disperse a crowd stoning policemen's homes in the black township of Lingelihle, near Cradock.

The 1,000 undergraduates at the medical university, which is reserved for blacks, have been boycotting lectures for some time in support of demands for the expulsion of two whites allowed to study there.

The students argue that whites should not be admitted until all universities in the country are fully open to students of all races.

### Belgian woman admits ANC link

Johannesburg (AFP) — Mrs Helene Pastoors, the Belgian-born former wife of Mr Kees de Jonge, a Dutch citizen who has taken refuge in the Dutch Embassy, told the Supreme Court here yesterday that she worked with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), but pleaded not guilty to charges of terrorism and treason.

Mrs Pastoors, aged 44, and her former husband have been the cause of friction between South Africa and The Netherlands since being arrested by South African security police in June last year.

The police allege that the couple smuggled arms into the country, travelled around seeking potential arms caches and were trying to organize escape routes for fugitive opponents of the white minority Government.

Shortly after being arrested last June, Mr de Jonge, aged 47, escaped to the diplomatic protection of the Netherlands Embassy. He was immediately dragged from the building by security policemen, but was later returned.

Mrs Pastoors said in court she used written coded messages to communicate from inside South Africa with the guerrilla group.

### Prince and Princess in Vienna for festival

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Vienna yesterday for a three-day visit. After disembarking from a Concorde jet they were met at the airport by President Kirschschläger.

The Prince and Princess are in Vienna as patrons of the "Britain in Vienna" festival, which has been organized by diplomats and the British Council to acquaint Austrians with the best of British music, theatre and design.

Highlights of the busy programme include a gala performance of Congreve's *Love for Love* at the Vienna Burgtheater and an Elgar concert tonight performed by the Philharmonia Orchestra.

The Princess of Wales will also sample Viennese music when she visits the Vienna choirboys tomorrow.

Although the festival is primarily a cultural event, British businessmen have taken advantage of the high profile the royal couple are lending to it.

Shop windows in Vienna have suddenly filled with after dinner mints and tins of English baked beans.

Security arrangements are believed to be the tightest the city has known since the Pope visited Vienna in 1983.

### Svetlana reported free to leave

Moscow (Reuters, AFP) — Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, has received permission to leave the Soviet Union 17 months after she returned from the West, a Soviet journalist said yesterday.

Victor Louis, who is often used to convey official Soviet information, said her American-born daughter Olga, aged 14, will leave Moscow tomorrow for Britain, where she will resume her studies at a Quaker school.

Mr Louis said the former dictator's daughter, who is 59, will leave the Soviet Union later after a final visit to Georgia, where she has lived

with Olga since her return in November 1984.

She had been given an exit visa, but Mr Louis said she had no plans to accompany her daughter on the flight to Britain.

A US Embassy spokesman said consular officials were in contact with Svetlana Alliluyeva, who is a US citizen by marriage. She returned from the Georgian capital of Tbilisi last month and moved into a Moscow hotel.

The American Embassy would not comment except to recall that because she is an American citizen she does not need a visa to return to the United States.

### West will put pledges by Gorbachov to test

By Henry Stanhope

A recent hint by Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, that closer contacts between the peoples of East and West may be possible will be put to the test by Western countries at a conference opening today in Bern.

At the Communist Party Congress in Moscow, the Soviet leader hinted at decisions that might be taken on reuniting families and expediting marriages between people of different countries.

The Bern conference, at

which other powers are hoping for proof of a more relaxed Russian policy, is the third on personal freedom in less than a year, all stemming from the Helsinki Final Act. The Soviet delegation is expected to guide the debate towards issues such as sporting links and meetings between young people. But the West is hoping for more positive progress towards freedom for families divided by the East-West frontier, for marriages and for people to travel at will to and from the Soviet Union.

### Anglicans meet to select archbishop

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Some 500 Anglican clergy and laity began meeting behind closed doors in Cape Town yesterday to elect a new Archbishop of Cape Town, the metropolitan (head) of the Church of the Province in Southern Africa, as the Anglican Church here is known.

Their choice is bound to be controversial because, although the names of nominees are never announced beforehand, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, the black Bishop of Johannesburg, is known to be one of the leading contenders to succeed the Most Rev Philip Russell, a white, who is retiring. No black has ever held the post.

On April 2 Bishop Tutu, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, called on the outside world to impose punitive economic sanctions on South Africa. He

was condemned for so doing by almost all shades of white political opinion, and could arguably have exposed himself to legal prosecution for "economic sabotage".

The Southern African province over which the Archbishop of Cape Town presides contains 17 dioceses, of which six are outside of South Africa, one each in Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia and St Helena, and two in Mozambique.

The successful candidate must be approved by a two-thirds majority of both the clergy and lay members of the Assembly, voting separately.

Church sources say a possible compromise candidate could be the Most Rev Walter Makulu, the Archbishop of Central Africa and Bishop of Botswana.

### Jewish group unearths new Waldheim file

New York (AP) — The World Jewish Congress said yesterday it has new documents linking Dr Kurt Waldheim, the former UN Secretary-General, to wartime atrocities in Greece.

"It seems now that a major criminal investigation is warranted," said Mr. Elan Steinberg, executive director of the congress. "The most important thing we want to do is find out the truth and set the historic record right."

The new documents were found at the US National Archives last week.

On the CBS 60 Minutes television programme on Sunday, Dr Waldheim apologized for saying his wartime activity ended before the period now under scrutiny. "It wasn't done purposefully," he said. "I do apologize to my friends."

In its statement yesterday, the congress said a secret wartime report signed by Dr Waldheim was used in 1947 by US prosecutors at Nuremberg as evidence of Nazi war crimes in Greece.

Mr Steinberg said one document in a report dated August 11, 1944, showed that Dr Waldheim provided information about "band activities", the German expression for partisan operations.

Other documents showed that a "cleansing operation", or retaliatory action, was launched in Crete two days after Dr Waldheim had identified the location. Two villages were destroyed and 20 hostages were shot and killed.

Mr Steinberg said the documents would be turned over to the US Justice Department and the Israeli and Austrian Governments.

● VIENNA: Dr Waldheim, a candidate for the Austrian presidency, yesterday sent to President Kirschschläger his comments on the UN file on his wartime military service in Yugoslavia and Greece.

Dr Kirschschläger last week offered to study the file and comment publicly on the allegations that it contains proof of Dr Waldheim's direct knowledge of crimes against Jews and partisans.

Because of Dr Kirschschläger's prestige, it is assumed that his pronouncement will command general acceptance. It is widely believed that if he implies, still more if he openly states, that the file incriminates Dr Waldheim, then Dr Waldheim might have to withdraw from the campaign.

### Greek denies hammer killing of fellow writer

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Thanasis Nasantzis, a prominent Greek author and former president of the Greek Writers' Union, yesterday pleaded not guilty when he went on trial for the murder of Mr Thanasis Diamantopoulos, a fellow-writer and former treasurer of the same union, in September 1984.

Police broke into the central Athens flat of Diamantopoulos, aged 73, and found he had been killed by 94 hammer blows to the head and body. They had been alerted by a neighbour who told the tribunal that she had heard the victim scream: "Thanasis, don't do it. No, Thanasis. Have mercy."

Mr Nasantzis, aged 64, told the Athens Criminal Court judges: "I deny any connection with the crime. Somebody must have done it, not I."

Holding up a dark plastic briefcase, he added: "I always carry this. I could never hide in here a pair of shoes, gloves and a hammer."

The defendant, a chemist by

training, who once ran a car spare business and is best known for his work on the philosophy of science, was remanded in custody a year ago after Mr Panayotis Diamantopoulos, aged 31, the murdered man's son, sued him for murder and caused the case to be reopened.

The prosecution indictment, which listed circumstantial evidence against the defendant, pointed out that Mr Nasantzis attempted suicide three days after the murder, leaving a note saying he could no longer bear the suspicion around him. It said he was arrested for tax evasion five days after the murder and was unable to substantiate his alibi. Witnesses alleged he had tried to fabricate one.

Defence lawyers yesterday said Mr Nasantzis had no motive for the killing of Diamantopoulos, who, at the time of his death, was about to publish a book called *Sex and Society*, containing graphic accounts of sex activities with a mysterious Mrs Z.

The trial is continuing.

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## Artukovic trial begins with catalogue of wartime crimes

From Dossa Trevisan, Zagreb

The trial of Andrija Artukovic, the wartime Croatian Minister of the Interior, accused of the mass murder of civilians and prisoners of war, began before the district court here amid massive security. The defence made an unsuccessful attempt to have him declared mentally and physically unfit to follow proceedings.

The entire street was sealed off and the audience of around 200, including journalists and officials, was thoroughly searched. A court official said this was to prevent the children of the victims taking revenge.

Flanked by two policemen, Mr Artukovic shuffled into the court, a tiny, frail, white-haired figure one could hardly imagine as the dreaded Minister of the Interior responsible for massacres of Jews and Serbs 42 years ago. He sat expressionless behind a bullet-proof glass partition.

He dozed off occasionally, and gave the impression of a man totally detached and unconcerned.

The defence, consisting of

three lawyers he himself had chosen, insisted that his condition had deteriorated, and he was incapable of following what was going on.

But a panel of five doctors, including four psychiatrists and a heart specialist who have been in charge of him since he came here in February, after being extradited from the US, said there were no signs of failing health and found him fit for trial.

Mr Artukovic is charged with inspiring villagers with racial hatred, of organizing, ordering and implementing large-scale persecution which had inflicted grievous suffering and torture on, as well as causing the deaths of, hundreds of thousands of people including women and children, and "practising genocide against the Serbs and the Jews".

Mrs Ivanka Pintar-Gajer, the district public prosecutor, said that Mr Artukovic belonged with the "greatest and most notorious war criminals mankind has condemned in trials at Nuremberg and elsewhere".



President Reagan chauffeurs the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, in a golf cart during a break in their Camp David talks. (Report, Finance and Industry, page 21)

## Bardot and Deneuve to sue Roger Vadim

Paris (AFP) — Film stars Brigitte Bardot and Catherine Deneuve are each suing the film director, Roger Vadim, for 200,000 francs (about £20,000) over the French version of his autobiography which will appear this week. The English version, *Bardot, Deneuve, Fonda*, is currently being serialized in the American and British press.

M. Gilles Dreyfus, their lawyer, said that M. Vadim and his publisher would be sued for invasion of privacy.

## Islamic chief loses in Sudanese poll

From Gill Lusk, Khartoum

Dr Hassan Abdullah al-Turabi, the leader of Sudan's right-wing, fundamentalist, has been defeated in the first free elections in the country for 18 years.

The National Islamic Front leader was contesting the Khartoum seat of al-Sabafa in a poll that attracted nationwide attention. Crowds stood for hours outside the counting office to hear the results.

Dr al-Turabi, successively attorney-general, legal adviser and foreign affairs adviser to President Nimeiry, who was overthrown in last April's popular uprising, was unseated in the working-class area by Mr Hassan Shabbo, a lawyer of the Democratic Unionist Party, following an election pact between four parties, including the Communists.

Meanwhile, Mr al-Sadig al-Mahdi, the leader of the National Umma Party, won a landslide victory in Rabak, in

White Nile province, the home of the Mahdist movement on which his party was founded.

Returns yesterday afternoon showed a convincing lead for the two traditional parties. The Umma had 28 seats and the Democratic Unionists 29. The two parties were therefore still expected to form a coalition Government.

The Islamic Front was doing slightly better than expected in the capital, having won six of its 10 seats and one in Omdurman, Khartoum's twin city across the Nile.

Two other Khartoum seats were taken by veteran Communists, including the party chief, Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Nugud.

Mr Fatma Ahmed Ibrahim, who became a national figure after defying President Nimeiry's draconian emergency laws in 1984, lost to the Islamic Front in Burri.

## Liberian opposition leaders arrested

Monrovia (AFP) — More than 200 members of Liberia's opposition United People's Party, including most of its leadership, have been arrested, the independent *Starline* newspaper said yesterday.

It said Mr Blamo Nelson, the party's deputy national chairman; Mr Alphonso Kaway, the secretary general, and Mr Nathaniel Beh, a local branch chairman, were among those arrested on Sunday during a political rally in a Monrovia suburb.

The executive committee of the four-party opposition coalition said it viewed the arrests with grave dismay and demanded the immediate release of the detainees.

The UPP was the last political grouping to join the coalition, a shaky alliance which sought to speak with a unified voice to ensure the continued existence of multi-party democracy in the West African country.

The reported arrests came after growing social discontent, with a teachers' strike that erupted into violence last month, and increased calls by opposition politicians to hold fresh elections.

The general elections in October were won by President Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia.

## Zia rejects election demand

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

There would be no elections for the next four years, President Zia of Pakistan said yesterday.

General Zia was commenting on repeated calls for elections by Miss Benazir Bhutto, the acting chairman of

her late father's Pakistan People's Party.

"The brothers and sisters who had not taken part in the elections (in early 1985) should wait for a period of another four years," he said.

It was possible that the next elections would be held on a party basis, General Zia said. Miss Bhutto, who has been

on a tour of the Punjab since Friday, is becoming more adamant that the Government should order elections.

She is reported to have said in Gujranwala, an industrial town about 40 miles from Lahore, that her party would adopt a new line of action in case elections were not ordered.

## Kremlin succumbs to video craze

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

After years of indecision, the Soviet Union has decided that by 1995 a new range of quality video equipment must be produced domestically to meet demand.

At present this is largely satisfied by a thriving black market, on which an imported video recorder can fetch \$2,500, and tapes of prestige films from the West such as *The Godfather*, *Rambo* and last year's Live Aid concert, retail for about £140 apiece.

Private showings are frequently arranged, with entrance fees of £5 or more.

Actors fluent in foreign languages can earn up to £50 a time for dubbing Russian commentaries over Western cassettes. These are copies made by local enthusiasts, who often borrow the master copy from Western acquaintances.

A new resolution, passed by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, calls for a drastic restructuring of the video industry, emphasizing that locally made cameras, recorders and tapes are not up to standard.

It represents a complete break with the 1970s, when video technology was outlawed because it was seen as a dangerous invention designed

to undermine the Kremlin's near-monopoly on information.

Western diplomats said it was another step in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to bridge the technology gap between East and West.

It follows the establishment of 12 "video saloons" to counter the black market by renting out ideologically acceptable films. The most popular is near the centre of Moscow, and crowds of several hundred can be seen every weekend staring at the single screen in the window.

The shop rents out local films for 24 hours for £1.50. It explained recently that Western titles in stock were not available because they had not yet been priced.

The decision was preceded by press reports complaining that local video owners were resorting to Western films because there was no Soviet alternative.

It was foreshadowed at the Party Congress in February, when Mr Viktor Chebrikov, head of the KGB, alluded to the growing video craze and told delegates: "This, in itself a good and progressive phenomenon, is being used by some people to spread ideas alien to us."

## Bulgaria:

### Kostadin and Emil Kalmakov

By Caroline Moorehead

A father and son in Bulgaria, both war resisters, are currently undergoing a series of prosecutions and prison sentences, the son for refusing military service, the father for supporting him.

Emil Kostadinov Kalmakov is 24, and has so far served four-and-a-half years in the prison in Burgas, east Bulgaria, for refusing joining the Army. Released last summer, he now faces a fresh sentence as a "repeated criminal" after again refusing conscription.

His father, Kostadin Angelov Kalmakov, in his late fifties, who is thought to have been tortured, is in the political prison in Stara Zagora, in central Bulgaria, for "anti-state propaganda".

The falling of conscientious objectors to military service is still common in more than 60 countries, though no one has any idea how many young men are now in prison for this. Both

**PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE**

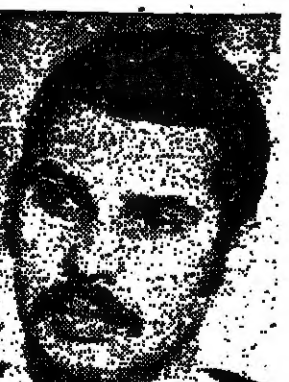
Emil and Kostadin object to conscription on religious grounds, though Emil has said he would take alternative civilian work instead of military service.

The Kalmakovs come from Karnobat, and as a family have a tradition of pacifism. In his youth, Kostadin was jailed for five years for refusing military service.

These repeated political detentions ensure that neither man can hope for decent employment when released. After refusing his military service Emil was expelled from university, where he was studying geology. Waiting to be re-arrested last autumn he worked in a factory, at the lowest level, with no hope of promotion.



Kostadin Kalmakov (left), and his son Emil, both of whom have suffered imprisonment for refusing conscription.



## Sydney press angers Jakarta

A newspaper article suggesting that relatives of President Suharto of Indonesia have amassed vast fortunes through shady business deals has thrown relations between Australia and Indonesia into crisis and could lead to Australian journalists being banned by Jakarta (Tony Duboudin writes).

The article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* last week caused the cancellation on

Friday night of a visit to Australia by Dr Yusu Habibie, Indonesia's Research and Technology Minister.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, is believed to be deeply concerned at the damage to relations caused by the article.

His office said that journalists seeking entry to cover President Reagan's scheduled meeting with Asean leaders in Bali next week can expect visa problems.

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15 April 1986





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SPECTRUM 1

# All the Queen's men

Sir William Heseltine has just taken over as the Queen's personal adviser. It is a pivotal, if unsung, role and more daunting than ever, writes Alan Franks

It is getting harder by the year to be the Queen's personal adviser. After 34 years of monarchy, during which there have been no fewer than eight prime ministers, she has acquired a mastery of the business of her own spokespersonship. Add to that a formidable memory for constitutional niceties and a profound interest in the relations between politics and the Crown and you have a head of nails for the professionals whose task it is to laud her utterances for public consumption.

None the less the office of private secretary to the Queen remains a pivotal if unsung role, and in the succession of its five incumbents since the Coronation can be read the history of a mellowing and adapting monarchy. Crudely, the five can be divided into the two categories of cautious and innovative, the former consisting of Sir Alan Lascelles, who had been private secretary to George VI for the last nine years of his reign and whom the Queen inherited for the first year of hers; Sir Michael Adeane, whose tenure ran for a record 19 years from 1953 to 1972, and Sir Philip Moore, whose retirement makes way for the new occupant of the post, the 55-year-old Australian, Sir William Heseltine.

This last, together with Lord Charteris, who was the Queen's private secretary between 1972 and 1977, constitute the second category. The job has devolved from one of old-style courtier to one of worldly neo-colonial.

Indeed, the hand of Prince Philip can be clearly detected in the appointment of Heseltine and in the clear inference that, in 1986,

the interests of the monarchy are inextricably bound up with those of the Commonwealth.

But while there has been a palpable shift in the character of the Queen's "eyes and ears", the essential brief of the job remains unaltered: it is, at its most mundane, to keep the monarch abreast of the nation's social and political developments and, at its most momentous and as yet academic, to advise her on the proper constitutional course of action in the event of a hung Parliament. Accordingly, the discharging of the function calls for a daunting combination of social skill and political acumen.

If the private secretary's job has become apparently downgraded in the Palace hierarchy during the past 20 years, this is attributable to two distinct but related matters — firstly the Royal Family's increased popularity and attendant compliance with the demands of the media, and secondly the ascendancy of the Queen's principal press secretary, the flamboyant yet defensive part-time fiction writer Mr Michael Sheen.

The first private secretary during the present reign, Lascelles, was nothing if not a member of the magic circle: grandson of the fourth Lord Harewood, on the Duke of Windsor's staff between 1920 and 1923, and then assistant private secretary to George V; he was also a thumping reactionary, resigning from the Reform Club when it voted to admit women, and probably contributing more than any other to the blocking of the proposed marriage between Princess Margaret and Peter Townsend.

Sir Michael Adeane was scarcely more of a modernist; Eton, Cambridge, Coldstream Guards,

and then assistant private secretary to George VI from 1937 to 1952. And yet, like his professional forebears and successors, he was capable of the *bon mot* and the apparently irreverent brand of humour born of breeding. The story goes that he once cut short a conversation with the broadcaster Basil Boothroyd in the corridors of the Palace, thus: "Please forgive me, but I have just learnt that my house is on fire. I wouldn't mind, but as it is part of St James's Palace..."

Despite his very different national pedigree, Heseltine has in common with his predecessors a long period of apprenticeship at the Palace, having succeeded Commander Richard Colville as the Queen's press secretary 18 years ago. The job of PS is now as

sensitive as it has ever been, and this for reasons that can be traced back to 1963 when the Palace appeared to connive in the outgoing Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to install his preferred successor Alec Douglas-Home against Rab Butler.

According to one eminent monarchist and former member of the Cabinet, it was Philip Moore's appointment which broke the traditional mould of the private secretary as a member of the propertied upper classes. Here was a professional Civil Servant, a man from Whitehall rather than Winchester, proving that the Queen could be advised as well by a careerist as a courtier.

And yet, you know, there is an

argument for saying that it's wrong to recruit from the Civil Service, simply because it is there, as always, to serve the government of the day. The interests of the government and those of the Queen are not necessarily the same, not by any means.

"One doesn't want awful old fuddy-duddies in the job, of course. Particularly if it should come to considering a hung Parliament and the whole question of dissolution. This present one, Heseltine, is clearly an excellent choice. Very shrewd, very affable and very sound."

The private secretaries, says royal biographer Elizabeth Longford, have traditionally had the public image of being tweedy and anti-intellectual. "But that is not true. What these men have in

common is that they have all been terrific individuals regardless of their backgrounds. Even in Adeane's day, although he was very cautious in temperament, there were changes. He did impose himself from time to time. For example, he was very keen on the Queen going on tour to Ghana in the 1960s, even though many members of the Cabinet opposed it.

"She now has huge experience and expertise of her own. She's also very interested in the media; when she takes part in a film she always does so with the utmost professionalism. When it comes to what you might call big show-downs, she always follows her own counsel. I am thinking of the occasion on which she accused a Fleet Street editor of being pomp-

ous for suggesting that Princess Diana should send a footman out to the shops when she wanted a packet of fruit gums. When she said that, she did follow it with a smile, but she'd said it none the less.

The PS is undisputed head man in his own office, with beneath him a deputy private secretary, an assistant private secretary, a defence services secretary, a press secretary, two assistant press secretaries and several clerks. He is also officially the keeper of the Queen's archives and needs to be able to call on an intimate knowledge of diplomacy and foreign affairs.

A sense of humour does not come amiss, as Lord Charteris was wont to demonstrate. In 1956 he wrote to the photographer Cecil Beaton reminding him that the copyright of any picture taken of the Queen automatically belonged to her, and concluding his note: "...so watch it!"

By all accounts it is a gruelling task, carrying as it does the responsibility for filling the Queen's diary with all but her private engagements. The salary is undisclosed, but the job carries with it accommodation at Windsor Castle and St James's Palace.

"The main thing about it," says one source close to the Royal Family, "is that you must be in the mind of your employer, you must be sensitive to public relations, and above all absolutely non-political. You have to be a political sunn. If any party thinks you are favouring another in some way, God help you. It is the Queen whom you are serving, first, second and last. She is a highly intelligent woman, with her own views. Like any intelligent woman, she wants the best advice available. Anything less will not do."

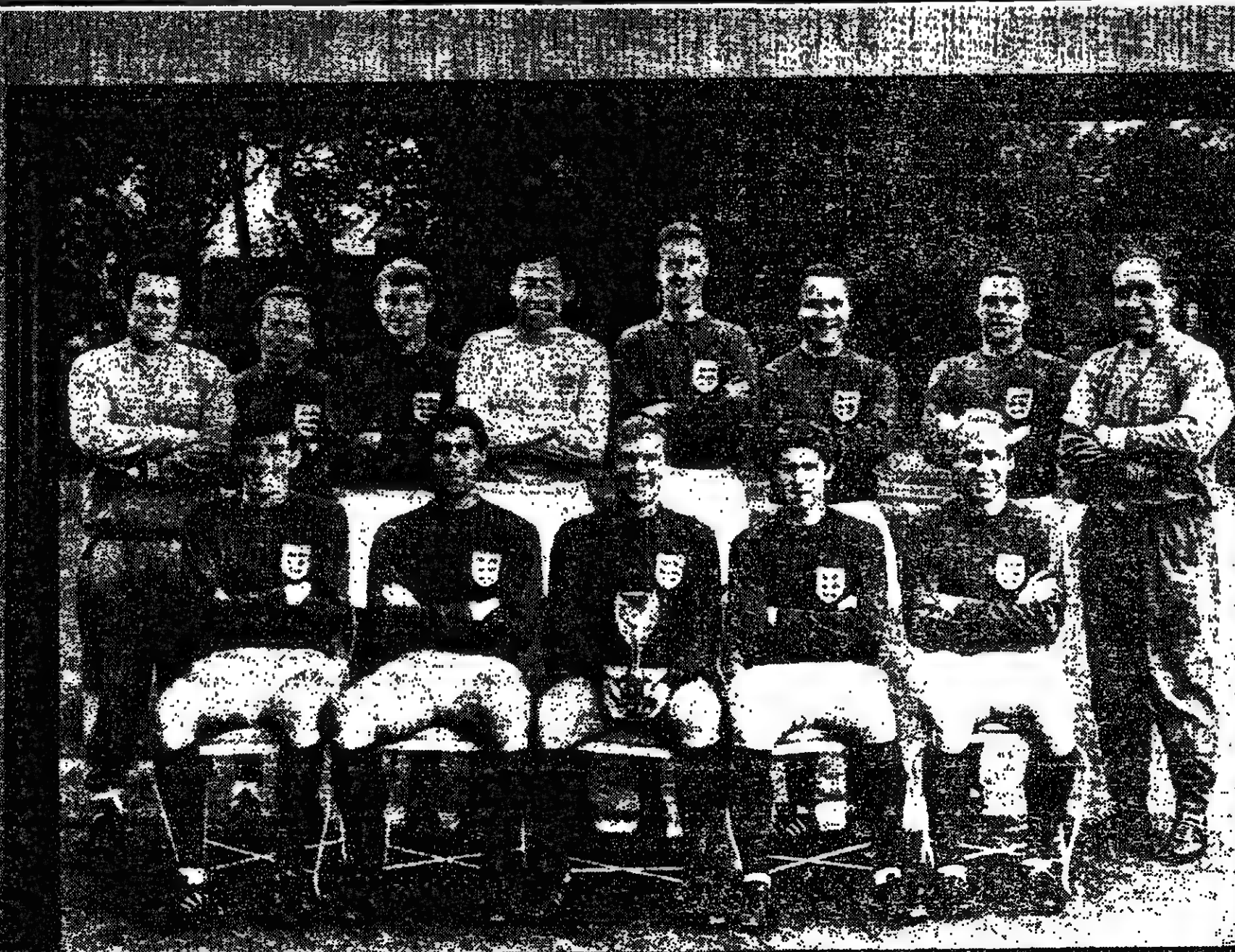
With his sprightly line in Aussie humour and his degree in philosophy and Australian History (a first) from the University of Western Australia, Sir William Heseltine looks like a far cry from his four predecessors. But his pedigree remains impressive, for not only has he served his time at the Palace, he also has the unique distinction of already having acted as adviser to another head of state, former Australian Prime Minister Bob Menzies. That, however, was 30 years ago, when Heseltine himself was a mere 25 and the young Queen Elizabeth just four years into her reign. Both have come a long way since then.

## TOMORROW

How the Queen holds Commonwealth together



Working monarch: the Queen at her desk in Buckingham Palace early in her reign and, from left, her personal advisers since 1953 — Sir Alan Lascelles, Sir Michael Adeane, Lord Charteris, Sir Philip Moore and Sir William Heseltine.



"THE BOYS OF '66' TONIGHT AT 10.30pm ITV.

## In 1966 they were over the moon, but where on earth are they now?

For 120 minutes they were the most famous football team in the world.

Even people with no interest in football were glued to their TV sets, watching England win the 1966 World Cup against West Germany.

But what has happened to those eleven heroes since they hung up their boots? In a 90 minute documentary called

'The Boys of '66 — England's Last Glory', Michael Parkinson calls up the World Cup winning side to recapture those glorious, heady days. And he finds out what they are doing now.

As you'd expect, most have pursued a further career in football.

Bobby Charlton now coaches young football hopefuls. But others have moved

into totally different fields.

Full back Ray Wilson now makes a living as a funeral director. George Cohen has built up a successful property development company.

And Roger Hunt, once the scourge of opposition defences, manages a haulage contracting firm in Warrington.

Television South has produced 'The

Boys of '66' to celebrate the 20th anniversary of England's triumph.

It will be screened on the ITV network tonight at 10.30 pm.

Take your seats and enjoy once again the Boys of '66 winning the World Cup. An achievement it would be nice to see

the Boys of '86 repeat. A name to watch out for.

TVS



# Nicaragua: the pros and the Contras

The US House of Representatives is about to vote on President Reagan's controversial aid package. John Carlin assesses the Contra forces and their leading figures

The Contras, Nicaragua's counter-revolutionaries, have been likened by President Reagan to America's founding fathers, its leaders to Winston Churchill in World War Two. Mr Reagan describes the Contras as "freedom fighters" fighting a battle on behalf of the entire hemisphere against what he sees to be Nicaragua's Sandinista "tyranny", a "Communist cancer" threatening to spread to the United States' southern border.

The core of today's Contra forces began conspiring immediately after the Sandinista rebels overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza in July 1979. Officers of Somoza's much-feared National Guard, plus Nicaraguan exiles in Miami — mainly rich businessmen sympathetic to Somoza — looked on in frustration, however, as the then President Carter poured economic aid into Nicaragua.

When Mr Reagan took power in 1981, he immediately cut off US assistance and sought ways to provide "covert" help to the Nicaraguan malcontents.

Once the Contras had received American backing, as well as the support of several disenchanted Sandinistas, their theory was that a few military actions would be enough to spark a general uprising. The supposition was — and it still is among many today, even in Washington — that their own discontent with "the Communists" was shared by a population near boiling point.

## The Contras have never looked worse

Some four years into the fighting, however, with nearly \$100 million of American aid received, the Contras have never been in worse shape. More than 20,000 Nicaraguans have died, hundreds of young men on both sides have been mutilated, the country's economy has sustained losses in excess of \$1 billion yet both diplomats and the more candid Contra leaders admit that the Sandinista grip on power has never looked more solid.

Not that there is a shortage of anti-government feeling. But the Contras have failed to transform that discontent into support for their armed struggle. One reason is the vastly improved performance of a Sandinista army well-equipped with Soviet arms and trained by Cuban army officers.

But of equal importance, perhaps, has been the widespread perception of the Contras as so-called *Somocistas*. In the countryside where they operate — the Contras have never penetrated a major city — people often refer to them as *La Guardia*, the (National) Guard. The prejudice has been confirmed in the eyes of many by Contra atrocities: murders, rapes and kidnappings documented by Amnesty International and other human rights organizations. Such

## PROFILE

- Population: Three million
- Size: 129,500 sq km
- Capital: Managua (pop. 900,000)
- Religion: Overwhelmingly Roman Catholic
- Language: Spanish; some English and Creole spoken on the Atlantic Coast. Literacy: 88 per cent
- Resources: Coffee, cotton, sugar, cattle, fishing



*nomes de guerre* among Contra forces as "rattlesnake", "coyote", "suicide" and "cancer" have often tended to be only too well chosen.

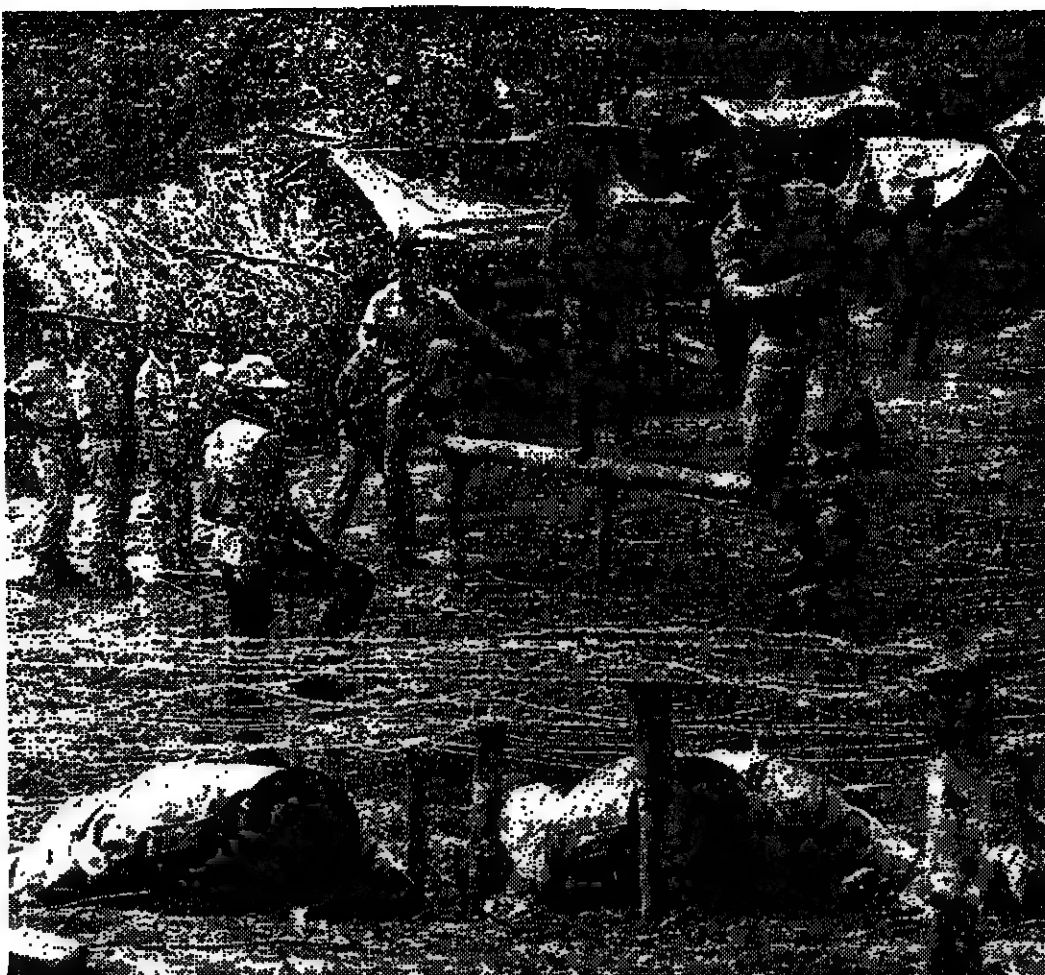
Besides, the Contras have shown themselves to be woefully incompetent guerrilla fighters, poorly trained and badly led. An attack last November pointedly dramatized the military ineptitude.

Breaking an elementary rule of guerrilla warfare — always use the cover of darkness — a Contra column attacked a small town just as dawn was breaking. The young militiamen defending the town held out for several hours, giving themselves more than enough time to radio for help. The Sandinista local command sent in one of its Soviet helicopter gunships.

The Contras fled and, across open ground and in broad daylight, the helicopter "tore them to shreds" in the words of one appalled foreign military observer.

Both senior Contra leaders and American officials say extensive training, key tactical changes and new field commanders are required if the Contras are ever to pose a significant threat to the Sandinistas.

At the moment, the great majority of the Contras, more than 70 per cent, are paralysed behind the Honduran border. The estimated 2,500 still operating inside Nicaragua, mainly in the sparsely populated province of Chontales, are said by military observers to be "bleeding to death". The great hopes nourished by American support four years ago are in ruins today and there are many who believe that, with or without President Reagan's assistance, the Contras are a beaten army force.



Guerrillas in training: fighters of the the Nicaraguan Democratic Force who are based in Honduras

## FDN — THE MOST POWERFUL FORCE

This group claims more than 20,000 combatants but probably has fewer than 12,000.

Commander-in-chief: Adolfo Calero. He was general manager of Nicaragua's Coca-Cola concession until Somoza's fall in 1979. American-educated, he is reportedly linked to the CIA. In practice, he is more FDN political than military chief.

Military commander: Enrique Bermudez. Former colonel in Somoza's National Guard and

loyal ally in Washington. The fiercely anti-Communist FDN is by far the biggest of the Contra forces and receives the lion's share of US funding. It also has the financial backing of Miami-based Nicaraguan exiles and private American "anti-Communist" groups.

FDN troops are based in camps just inside the rugged mountainous Honduran border and are a cause of atrocities against Sandinista officials and sympathizers.

## SEVEN YEARS OF UPHEAVAL

1979: Sandinista revolutionary triumph. Dictator Somoza flees to Miami, ending 40 years' dynastic rule. Soldiers of Somoza's National Guard flee to neighbouring Central American countries.

1980: Handful of National Guard officers form ragged Army of National Liberation and make sporadic incursions into Nicaragua from the Honduran border.

1981: Reagan elected. He cuts off aid to Sandinistas and orders CIA "covert aid" worth nearly \$20 million to the Nicaraguan rebels, now operating in four loosely led groups.

1982: FDN, ARDE and Atlantic Coast Rebel groups formed, pressuring Sandinista government from north, south and east. CIA and Argentine army prove to be training and financing valued at \$30 million. Sandinistas report 78 acts of combat this year, five times more than in 1981. Economic sabotage becomes key strategy.

1983: FDN military infrastructure solidifies. CIA training yields fruit and 600 combats

registered this year, a dramatic stepping up of the fighting. Key Pacific port and Managua airport bombed.

1984: Contras' best year. Operations in one third of Nicaraguan territory; 948 combats reported by Sandinistas. Ports mined with CIA assistance, causing international outrage. Press

circulation of CIA "terror" manual leads US congress to suspend all Contra aid.

1985: Unified Nicaraguan opposition (UNO) formed bringing together main rebel groups except Pastora's, causing rift in ARDE. US congress approves Reagan request for "humanitarian", "non-lethal" aid in June. Exultant Contra leaders talk of a "final offensive", saying Sandinistas will fall by end of year. In August Contras briefly take town of La Trinidad, just 60 miles from Managua. In retreat lose more than 100 men.

1986: Sandinista Defence Minister announces in January that Contras are in "irreversible decline". But the Contras demoralized Contras trapped inside Honduras.



Leading man: Edén Pastora, the most popular guerrilla chief

## COMMANDER ZERO

Edén Pastora, aged 49, leader of the Arde branch of the Contras, was once the darling of the Sandinista revolution.

Known as Commander Zero, Pastora was the most daring, dashing and single-minded of the anti-Somoza guerrilla leaders, a one-time shark hunter and notorious womanizer who claimed to have fathered more than 22 children.

In 1978, he commanded perhaps the boldest raid in Latin American guerrilla history. With 25 men he captured Somoza's swage parliament, or National Assembly, and held more than 1,000 hostages during three days of negotiations with the government. He managed to secure the release of 59 Sandinista prisoners — including current Interior Minister Tomas Borge — and flew safely with them out of the country.

After Somoza's fall he was named Deputy Defence Minister, became quickly disenchanted with revolutionary bureaucracy, fell out with the rigorous Marxists who took charge of government and resolved to take up arms against them.

More comfortable in the role of the rebel romantic, he accepted US assistance and set up his base in the jungle swamps of southern Nicaragua. But to the eternal frustration of his American backers he has refused to this day to join forces with the mainstream FDN opposition.

Pastora says he will not fight alongside ex-members of the "Somocista" National Guard, which murdered his father when he was seven years old. In May

nation attempt when a bomb disguised as a tape recorder exploded during a jungle press conference, killing three reporters.

Pastora claims the CIS did it, though nobody knows for sure, partly because Pastora's politics are hard to pin down — one suspects even he would have difficulty trying. A quixotic idealist, above all, he describes himself as "a Democrat", equally opposed to the extremes of right and left.

"I want neither the exploitation of man by man nor of man by the state", he declared recently. He likes neither the Sandinistas nor the FDN Contras nor even President Reagan, apparently, though he is willing to accept his money. At present his ARDE troops are bogged down and offer little threat to the Sandinista army.

He remains, however, by far the most charismatic of the counter-revolutionary leaders. Should the Sandinistas ever be overthrown, he is the Nicaraguan leader who will command the greatest popular credibility.

## ARDE

Estimates of its fighting strength differ widely from 500 to 2,500.

Edén Pastora and Alfonso Robelo (a multi-millionaire), led military and political wings respectively until a split last year when Robelo joined the FDN to form one umbrella force.

ARDE operates from bases in the jungle either inside Costa Rica or just inside Nicaragua's southern border. Militarily bogged down at present, it is more moderate politically than the FDN.

## ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

# YES OR NO

Would you treat a child suffering from leukaemia?		
Would you retain Society's hard won control over polio, diphtheria, TB and smallpox?		
Would you agree we must have medicines and vaccines which have been tested for safety?		
Would you agree that we need to alleviate and control, for example, cancer, arthritis, multiple sclerosis and heart disease?		
Would you like to see a cure for AIDS and Legionnaire's disease?		

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## What the papers say

### FINDINGS

PUBLIC OPINION  
A series reporting on research

### Terrorism watch

A brave one in a hundred British workers say that they always believe what they read in the newspapers about business and industry, the MORI Attitudes to Industry study recently discovered. Another 16 per cent said they thought they could "usually" believe the newspapers. Half thought they could believe them half the time and 29 per cent said they "seldom or never" believed what they read.

These findings are in stark contrast to the credibility of information received direct from the company for which they work, where a credibility index of 60 per cent is six times that of those who say they can "seldom or never" believe the information they are fed by their company.

Following December's terrorist attack at Rome airport, the New York Times commissioned MORI to co-ordinate a survey in Britain, France and Germany measuring the views of citizens towards the problem of terrorism and how it should be dealt with. While four in 10 Britons believed that the British Government was doing all it could to protect its people against international terrorism, only three in 10 French-

men and a quarter of Germans felt their governments were. Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation were named as the main perpetrators of terrorist attacks. Nearly as many people in Britain thought that the Irish Republican Army was the main culprit.

### Lost nationalism

The Eurobarometre study published by the EEC has now been in operation for over a decade and is beginning to show some extremely interesting trends. For instance, there now appears to be an inverse correlation between the increase in support for unification and a decrease in pride of nationality — in France and Italy, at any rate.

In the early 1970s, 65 per cent of the French said they were "very proud" of their nationality, whereas in the mid-1980s only 33 per cent take that view. Over the same period there was a 17 per cent increase in support of the unification of Europe. A 14 per cent increase in support for unification was measured in Italy where there was a decline of 21 per cent of those proud to be Italian.

Robert M Worcester

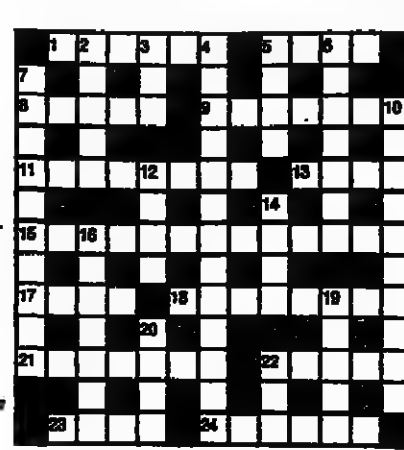
The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork, dates and sample sizes are reported in British Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

### The 'Racing Post'

The first edition of the *Racing Post*, the new tabloid racing newspaper, is published today, not tomorrow, as we wrongly reported.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 925

ACROSS  
1 Din (6)  
5 Headland (4)  
8 Dye (5)  
9 Platform (7)  
11 Charming (8)  
13 Ado (4)  
15 Unprincipled (13)  
17 Small tide rise (4)  
18 Auction hall (8)  
21 Great circle (7)  
22 Twelve (5)  
23 Pavement edge (4)  
24 Straightforward (6)



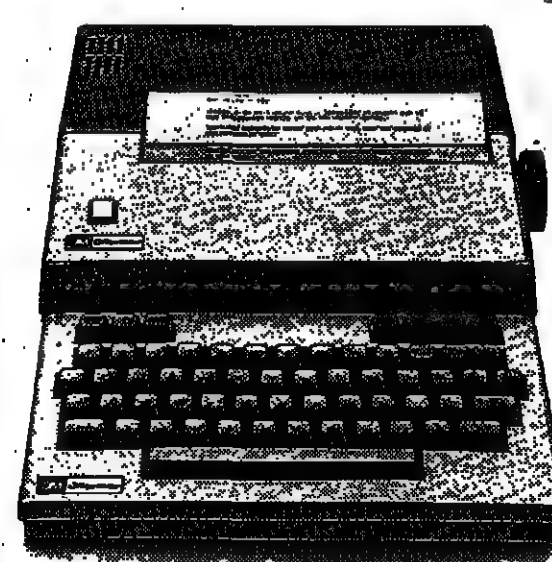
DOWN  
2 Inclined (5)  
3 Small barrel (3)  
4 Two-legged dinosaur (13)  
6 Truncheon (4)  
7 Dismurb (7)  
7 Assuredness (10)  
10 Complex planmaker (10)

12 Loose head cover (4) 19 Water dipper (5)  
14 Mild Camembert (4) 20 Jab (4)  
16 Standing (7) 22 Livestock mother (3)

### SOLUTION TO NO 924

ACROSS: 1 Aztec 4 Durable 8 Droop 9 Sawdust 10 No-nonsense 11 Able 13 Retirement 17 Airy 18 Corridor 21 Summation 22 Sympod 23 Liable 24 Agree  
DOWN: 1 Ardent 2 Trout 3 Cupboard 4 Dispassionate 5 Rows 6 Bourbon 7 Escrow 12 Ambrosia 14 Earmark 15 Vassal 16 Bride 19 Diner 20 Limb

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# FASHION by Suzy Menkes

close up

KARL LAGERFELD

## Chanel's toy boy

The self-styled 'design machine' is in London — looking for fashion talent

Chanel is just a toy for me", says Karl Lagerfeld conspiratorially. "It was something new for me to play with."

Lagerfeld is indulging in his favourite game of pretending that he does not take his work seriously. The designer who has revitalized the Chanel image, and creates collections under his own KL label and for Fendi in Italy, likes to play the dandy. He takes a dandified interest in his appearance ("choosing a tie-pin and cuff links is the most important thing a man has to do in the morning"); he is obsessively fond of 18th-century style and collects his furnishings and fans; he was born to money and dismisses any discussion of prices: "I don't have to pay so I don't know anything about the cost."

He gives a rich man's parties: last month's was a frolic at Versailles to launch his KL men's fragrance. He is witty and likes to know it. He is also a workaholic: an ex-assistant claims that he never took a holiday in five years.

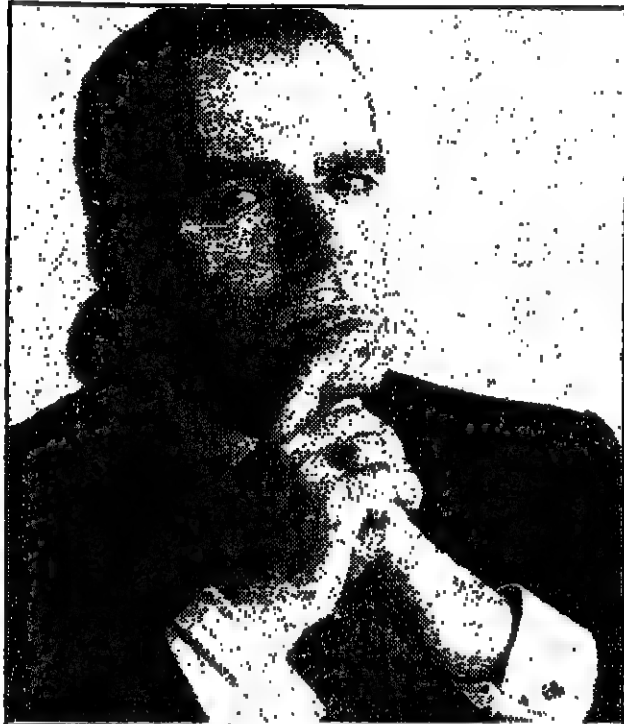
"Work is invigorating", says Karl.

Last Thursday, Lagerfeld's self-styled image as a fashion playboy was denied when he flew into town especially to judge the 1986 Selfridges/Royal College of Art Bursary, given biennially to a promising fashion student.

"After all", he says, "it is how I started. I won a student competition all those years ago. It is good to see what the students are doing, hein?"

The stream of glacially-stopped sentences and the Teutonic interrogative emphasize Lagerfeld's German origins, although his design life has been in Paris since he won an International Wool design competition in 1954. Another award went to the young Yves Saint Laurent, founding a design rivalry and personal friendship that endured for two decades.

Lagerfeld dismisses the ru-



Karl Lagerfeld: a passion for the 18th Century

moors of his rift with Yves as greatly exaggerated. Karl's description of Yves as a "bled noir" (in reference to Saint Laurent's childhood in Algeria) could be put down to Karl's mischievous tongue. In another scandalous statement, Karl waggishly described his curvaceous collection for Fendi as "shaped to be raped."

Such gaffes do not endear him to the French fashion establishment. At the 1985 Oscars de la Mode, the maverick Lagerfeld was ostentatiously snubbed.

What are Lagerfeld's achievements — apart from restoring the vibrancy of the House of Chanel, which opens a new London boutique in Sloane Street next Monday?

At the House of Chloé, Lagerfeld invented the concept of *prêt-à-porter de luxe* which put Paris ready-to-wear fashion on track. He created the light seamless silk dresses that the French describe as *Le Flou*. He now claims to have been treated by the owners of Chloé as a design hack. "In 20 years I was not once invited to dine with them at home", he says.

Two years after he left Chloé in 1982 to set up his own KL label, the company was sold to Dunhill. Revenge is as sweet as the apple strudel that Karl has piled on his plate. "It

is the only thing that I will still go into the kitchen to cook", he says. "But now my mother is no longer alive, there is no one to help me if I get stuck in the middle."

This is an endearing vision of the super-sophisticated Karl, reverting to Teutonic nursery food in the privacy of his own five homes: the 18th-century *hôtel* on the Left Bank of Paris, the chateau in Brittany, the Monte Carlo apartment filled with Memphis neo-fifties furniture; they all feed the publicity of the man who once described himself to me as a "design machine."

Karl Lagerfeld is a profoundly cultured man, with wide-ranging interests in art and architecture. He has a passion for the 18th century, expressed in his own person by garnet cuff links and the lapis seal ring from his great-grandmother's inheritance. In his flamboyant youth he would wear 18th-century frock coats instead of a sober three-piece suit.

He will still buy wardrobes of antique clothes for his friend and fellow 18th-century enthusiast Anna Piaggi, who appeared at the Versailles gala in full Marie Antoinette fig. He is charming and generous about Anna, an Italian fashion editor, whom he describes as a "free spirit". A book of 200 sketches by Karl of Anna in



'I would not do it without Inès. I ask her everything.'

Lagerfeld on his model muse (below)



Left: The new young Chanel: Pearl and gilt sunburst earrings, £35, spiral snake bracelet embossed with 'Coco Chanel', £225. Large link gold chains, rhinestone and pearl ropes, worn with a gilt buttoned white pique bustier, all from a selection at Chanel's new boutique, 31 Sloane Street, SW1 from Monday. Make-up by Ruth Sheldon using Chanel's spring and summer colours, Les Croquies. Hair by Guido at Toni and Guy.

Photograph by NICK BRIGGS

different guises will be published by Thames and Hudson in the autumn.

About other friends and clients he can be more ascerbic, from the hoydenish Princess Stephanie of Monaco to Jerry Hall. "She likes to wear Chanel", he says silkily, "because she thinks it makes her look like a lady."

Karl Lagerfeld's triumphant success with the Chanel image has come precisely because the clothes no longer look proper and lady-like but young and sexy. He has twisted and tweaked the gilded chains, hoiked up hemlines, puffed out shoulders and moulded the jackets to the body.

"Chanel is a woman's collection designed by a woman. It does not interest me so

much", says Karl. "I would not do it without Inès. I ask her everything. She tells me what she wants to wear and I design it." That included, this last month, the famous quilted Chanel bag made as a mini skirt suspended on gilded chains above the rangy legs of the aristocratic Inès de la Fressange, who is the new image for the house of Chanel as well as Lagerfeld's muse and friend.

Together, the extrovert Karl and impish Inès appear to be cooking a snook at the bourgeoisie old lady Chanel had become. The international corporation, founded on the No 5 perfume, Chanel boutiques and accessories, finds itself in a dilemma. Like any ageing woman attracting a younger man, the house is

alternately willing to indulge his whims, terrified of losing him, and infuriated by his insouciance.

Karl, for his part, behaves like a toy boy: complaining of the attitude of the American management, of boredom, of lack of appreciation of his skills. His critics say that Chanel is more than a fistful of gilded chains and giant buttons; that Karl does not have a profound understanding of the haute couture, its understatement and elegance, which is the fountainhead of French fashion.

His own KL collections in Paris and New York are just getting into their stride. His most enduring relationship

has been with Carla Fendi about whom he is graceful and tender. The superb furs he has created with the five Fendi sisters were the subject of an exhibition in Rome last year. This was produced entirely from the Fendi archives. Karl is passionate in his refusal to keep any record of his designs and claims to abhor the idea of a retrospective exhibition. Inevitably, this honour will be granted to Yves Saint Laurent at the Paris Musée de la Mode later this year.

Lagerfeld is enthusiastic about the students whose work he sees and the assistants he has trained, including the newly launched British Alistair Blair. "I think we should wait a few seasons before we make him a star, hein?" he says cautiously.

Over the bratwurst and strudel at Langens, Karl talks about the Princess of Wales (whose clothes he feels are not well enough tailored); about the Vienna exhibition in Paris which confirms his own distaste for the Secessionist period ("something rotten in there"); about Egon Schiele ("the epitome of everything I dislike but a great artist").

Karl Lagerfeld is one of those infinitely rare fashion spirits who expresses himself as persuasively in words (and in a foreign language) as he does in cloth. His observations are acute and so is his judgement of himself.

"My dream", he says, "is to become invisible. Just a pair of eyes — watching."

## CHRISTIE'S Eros & other Gods & Heroes Revalued

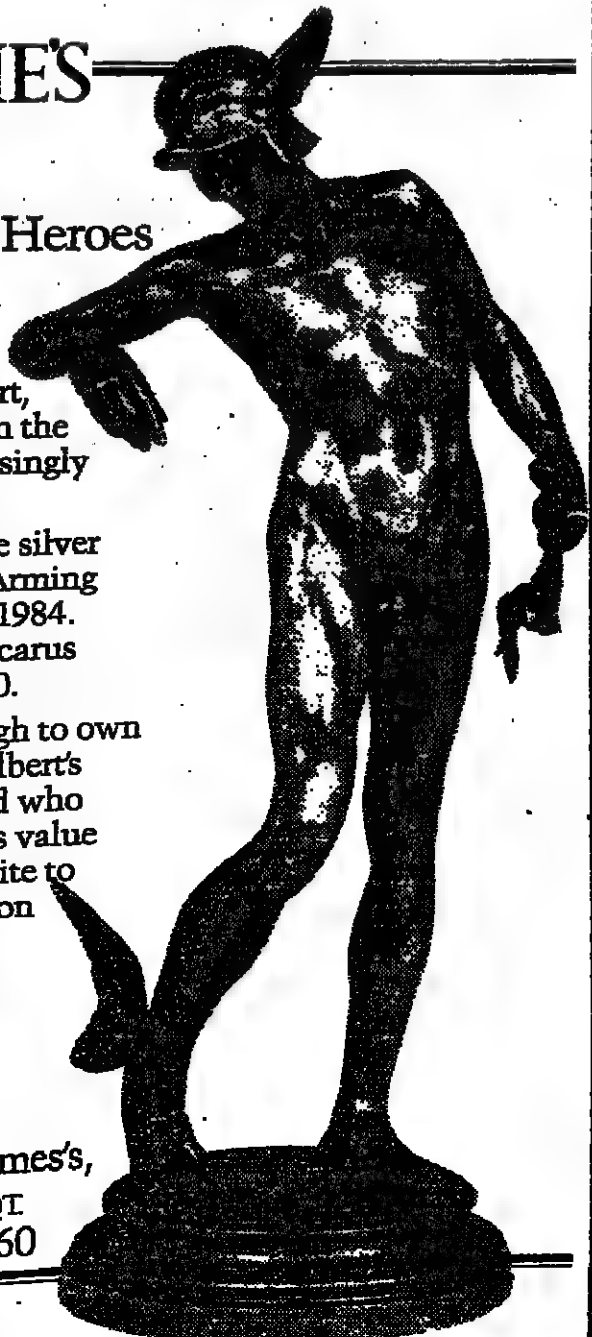
Works by Sir Alfred Gilbert, when they come on the market, fetch increasingly high prices.

This early small scale silver statuette of Perseus Arming fetched £16,000 in 1984. In 1981 his bronze Icarus fetched £29,000.

Anyone fortunate enough to own one of Sir Alfred Gilbert's exquisite works, and who would like to have its value assessed, should write to Gordon Balderston at Christie's.



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## FASHION PEOPLE

### Hype cast

Crispe Suzette points her shell pink lips and slinks round the Pompeii Café in a skin-tight off-the-shoulder yellow sheath dress. Her boyfriend Colin mimes through Soho in his brand new "skin", a silk and mohair zoot suit.

This is not the absolute beginning of a rush on retro-fifties fashion. In 1966 we stopped dressing up and street fashion will resist any amount of hype. The international spring collections showed a return to couture style dressing, but little black dresses are a million catwalks away from the chi-chi silk frocks of Henley's couture house in *Absolute Beginners*.

For old romantics, Johnsons is the home of the wink-picker so money down to 406 Kings Road, tie a knot in your slim-fim tie — but don't pretend it's fashion.

Rebecca Tyrrel



Patsy Kensit as posing Crispe Suzette

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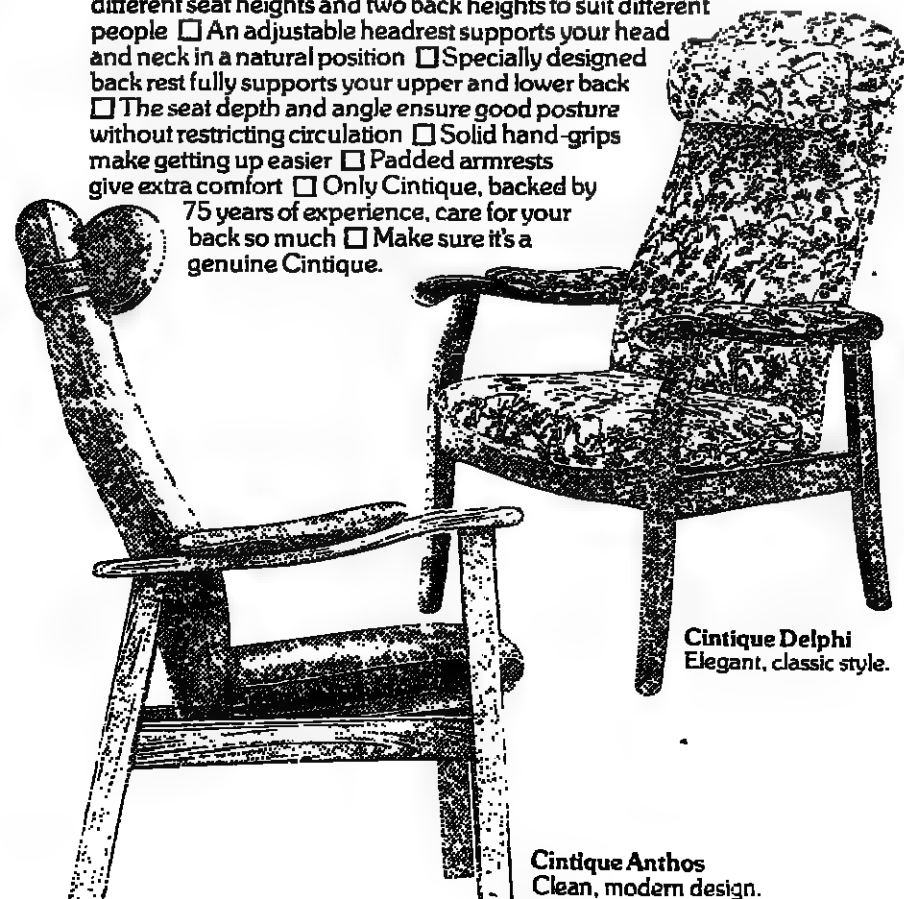
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Read all about it

Eddy Shah plans to launch a new quality newspaper — working title *The Tribune* — to compete with the *Times*, *Financial Times*, *Telegraph* and *Guardian*. The editor will be Tony Holden, currently the weekend editor of *Today*, which Shah launched a month ago. Brian McArthur, currently editor of *Today*, will be moved further up the hierarchy, becoming editor-in-chief of the Shah group. Yesterday Holden told me the launch of the new heavy is dependent on the growth of *Today*, which Holden said is now "functioning like a real newspaper at last". He said: "It had a wobbly start, but it has now stabilized, selling 650,000." Holden acknowledged the title *Tribune* did clash with that of the Labour party's paper — "It will need further investigation". The new paper, he said, will be "very upmarket, elegant and entertaining, attracting a fairly small circulation".

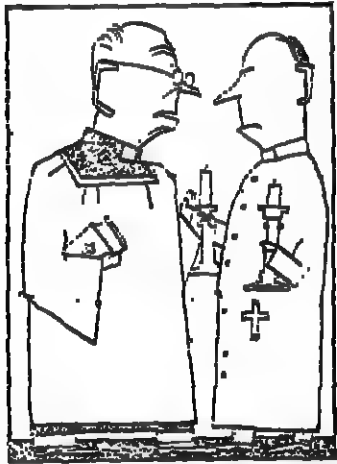
### Fighting talk

Conflict within the Labour party is not confined to the National Executive. The Middlesbrough city council had barely assembled last week before a fist flew. The meeting was immediately adjourned when one councillor, David Ross, landed a blow on another, Bob Kerr. "He called me a thief. He had it coming for two years," Ross was quoted as telling the local press. Yesterday, he declined to elaborate on this mysterious comment. The Labour group meets next week to discuss What Must Be Done.

### Back to the beat

Patricia Porter, the woman constable whose ears were damaged when her boss suddenly sprang up behind her and used out a rape alarm, returns to duty at Hyde Park police station this week after more than four weeks sick leave. She had been walking with PC John Walters when Chief Inspector David Gilbertson crept up and did the deed. Walters was off for two weeks with ear damage.

BARRY FANTONI



"My sermon will be as long as usual, Archdeacon, even though there's a sale in the High Street"

### Paper wait

After *News on Sunday* director Clive Thornton's initial enthusiasm for *News International's* offer of the Gray's Inn Road plant, the left-of-centre newspaper, due to be launched next year, has stepped back in line with the sceptical press unions. Not surprisingly, you might think *News on Sunday* is temporarily lodging in an office at Sogat's premises in Caxton House, Southwark. "I should imagine we're paying rent," said chairman Nicholas Horsely.

### Beknighted

A propos my piece yesterday about the police stopping one Sam Soe (a black joker), I hear that Sir Henry Plumb, who leads the Conservative group in the European Parliament in this week's debate on agriculture, has acquired a slightly embarrassing nickname. When the former president of the National Farmers' Union received his knighthood, "Zur Enn" was too much for the French and others, so he became known as Sir Plumb. By a further transmutation he is now universally known in the corridors of Strasbourg as Surplus.

### Mass appeal

Has the British embassy in Rome lost the knack of the royal announcement? Invitations to a mass at the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in honour of the Queen's 60th birthday on April 21 say it will be conducted by Monsignor Dilwyn Lewis Camerlengo "unless a British Catholic bishop happens to be in Rome at the time." We are then cordially invited to attend — if, presumably, we happen to be passing.

### Striking terror

The Irish Football Association — IFA — was inundated with transatlantic telephone calls and telexes yesterday over a one-letter misprint in the *Sunday People*. It reported that the Irish football team would arrive in Toronto for its pre-World Cup tour carrying copies of its official song, *Come on Northern Ireland*, lavishly brochures "and other IRA souvenirs." A harassed IFA official told me: "The Canadians have gone bananas wanting to know exactly what we are bringing. We had to assure them that it won't be bombs."

PHS

# Helsinki: the hope betrayed

by Anatoly Shcharansky

Ten years ago a number of Soviet dissidents banded together to work towards the implementation of the Helsinki Agreement. We were guided by the idea that questions of a humanitarian nature, on which great powers cannot reach agreement, are often capable of being understood and agreed upon by ordinary independent members of society.

What do we see, a decade later? Jewish emigration, which started at the beginning of the 1970s, has been forcibly terminated by the authorities. Several hundred thousand Jews who wish to leave the Soviet Union cannot do so, since the government announced that the process of emigration had been terminated.

I spent nine years in Soviet prisons and labour camps, and can state with certainty that since the drafting of the Helsinki Agreement conditions in prisons and camps have grown worse. At the end of 1983 or beginning of 1984 a new article came into force under which the authorities can almost automatically prolong the sentences of prisoners in jails and camps. This is already being done to members of Helsinki groups,

dozens of whom are imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The article is employed to prolong the prison sentences of so-called "unre-educated" political prisoners — those who have not renounced their ideas and beliefs. The measure is also used to frighten and deter others.

Secondly, according to an instruction introduced little more than a year ago, prisoners who go on hunger strike are immediately thrown into solitary confinement cells, thus increasing their suffering. Why is this so important? Because, as a rule, what takes place in the labour camp reflects in the clearest way the situation throughout the entire country.

I want to make a special point of the case of Andrei Dmitriyevich Sakharov. This heroic figure, this most noble human being, is carrying on the best traditions of the Russian intelligentsia, fighting for the many people whose rights — whether national, religious or political — are trampled by the Soviet authorities.

I consider it particularly important to raise my voice now, when his position is especially difficult, when he is being so cruelly and unjustly isolated from his

family, his friends, and from the possibility of carrying on his social and scientific activity in the normal way. More and more, his health is giving cause for alarm. I therefore call on the Soviet government to stop persecuting him, to give this remarkable man the chance to continue his social and scientific work through proper, normal conditions.

The years I spent in prison convinced me how accurate and appropriate were those first documents published by our Helsinki monitoring group. And I am convinced that the international community's struggle to induce the Soviet Union to begin at last fulfilling the agreements it signed in Helsinki in 1975 is more urgent than ever before. I hope this work will be continued, so leading to constructive steps that will help build the conditions for genuine détente, for genuine trust between great countries. As a necessary condition of this, the human rights sections of the Helsinki Agreement must be fulfilled.

This message was relayed to a "counter-conference" on the Helsinki Agreement review meeting beginning in Bern, Switzerland, today. Translation by Nicholas Bethell.

## Richard Owen outlines moves to reduce EEC food supplies

### From lake and mountain and into the wood

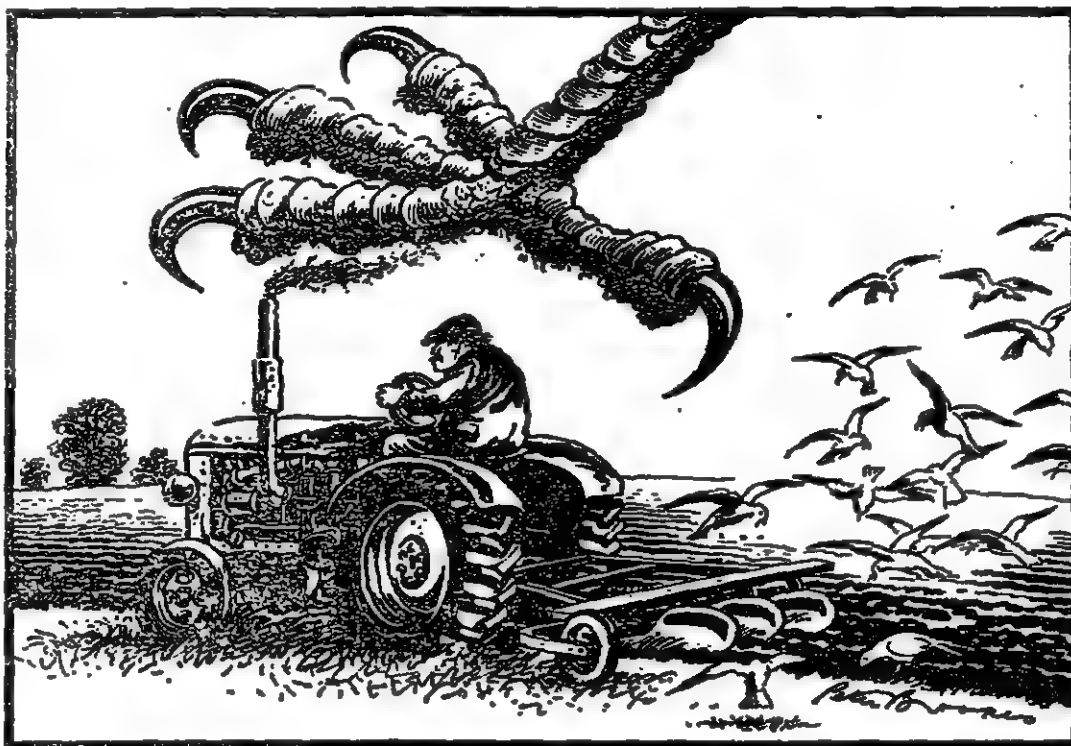
EEC ministers might have been preoccupied with Colonel Gaddafi yesterday but for the rest of this week and next they will be discussing topics much closer to home, principally the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Despite John Selwyn Gummer's belief — revealed on Radio 4 — that European farm surpluses are proof of God's abundance and not necessarily a bad thing, pressure is intensifying within the EEC to find a solution to the mountains of butter and grain and the lakes of milk and wine. With the force of an idea whose time has come, the phrase "set aside" is more and more frequently heard on the lips of farm ministers, Commission officials, and Euro-MPs.

It means, to quote David Curry and James Elles, the Conservative MEPs who have been extolling the merits of "set aside" for two years, that the best way to deal with surpluses is not to dispose of them expensively but, as common sense should dictate, to avoid creating them in the first place. The best way to achieve that is to persuade farmers to set aside productive land, and either leave it fallow or use it to plant trees. Alternatively, Europe's farmers could become nature reserve wardens and enhance the environment.

This startlingly simple idea arouses scepticism. "Butterflies instead of food surpluses" was the *Frankfurter Allgemeine's* droll headline in December when Ignaz Kiechle, the West German agriculture minister, espousing set aside schemes, said he thought that 100,000 German farmers might take up the chance of alternative land use.

The Bonn cabinet, none the less, is to debate the idea tomorrow and the EEC Commission in Brussels is expected to include it in its proposals this week for the culture, to be debated by the



European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Britain too is following the trend. Farmers are a hard-headed breed, but many are also ecology-minded. Gummer's boss at the Ministry of Agriculture, Michael Jopling, last month set up a lands and environmental affairs group with a brief to study EEC policy. Jopling also observed that forestry was "the most promising alternative use for land", since "we are not faced with large surpluses of timber."

Not to be outdone, William Waldegrave, who as Environment Minister has not hesitated to trespass on what Jopling considers his own personal estate by laying down agriculture policy, said that millions of pounds could be made available to pay farmers to grow trees rather than over-produce cereals.

What could ultimately sabotage "set aside", like other apparently promising schemes to solve the surpluses — including food aid to the Third World — is that it costs money. The EEC is this year facing one of its worst budget crises ever. Last month farm ministers failed to agree on farm prices for 1986-87, and will try again next week, with Jopling

again insisting on price cuts in the teeth of French and German opposition.

The combative Francois Guillaume, the new French farm minister, might be persuaded to accept some cuts following the recent devaluation of the franc, which affects the "green currencies" in which the farm prices are calculated. But Kiechle will not accept any consequent disadvantage to German farmers, and has threatened to offer them state aid as compensation.

If the EEC were to meet part of the cost of paying farmers not to produce — perhaps as much as half — leaving national governments to meet the rest, "set aside" might take root. Some of its proponents, such as James Elles, point to the experience of the United States, where land taken out of production is automatically reactivated when demand again exceeds supply.

The Americans spend twice as much on farm support as the EEC, and Europe has nearly five times as many people employed in agriculture. On the other hand, rapprochement with the United States over farm support systems, aid for areas of natural beauty, and "set aside" might go some way

toward helping to defuse current transatlantic tensions over trade and thus ease the next round of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

The sceptics argue that farmers would be inclined to take marginal land out of use, and there is no guarantee that the cost of "set aside" systems would be any less than the cost of producing and storing Europe's abundance of food. But most EEC farm experts agree the time has come for fundamental structural reforms in the CAP, as well as piecemeal solutions like the controversial co-responsibility levy on cereals farmers.

Mrs Thatcher, evidently with both Jopling and Waldegrave beside her, firmly intends to tackle CAP reform during Britain's presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers, beginning in July. The Prime Minister will no doubt be attracted by the additional benefits of "set aside" for enterprising young farmers, who, as an EEC official told a farming and wildlife conference at Cirencester this month, could be given land taken out of production to make a start in life — provided, presumably, they do not grow cereals or keep dairy cattle.

the past must not be allowed to escape retribution.

The Nazi-hunters see themselves as acting on the principle that criminals should be brought to justice. They are not out for vengeance. How could the punishment possibly fit the crime? Simon Wiesenthal, the most widely known of the Nazi-hunters, has said: "If I had sought revenge, I would have had to give up a long time ago. I would have become a sick, sick man. My guiding thought has always been that we who know what happened do not have the right to forget."

But remembering is not without its dangers. It can become obsessive and paranoid. It has led to the rise of Israel's Kach party, which sees the Arabs as the successors to the Nazis and the lesson of the Holocaust as the adoption of Nazi methods.

Israel's feeling of vulnerability, surrounded as she is by enemies, is obvious. Insecurity builds on itself. But what of the Jews of the West? More than half of the diaspora lives in the United States, and most of the others in Europe, in freedom and prosperity. But even they suffer under different degrees of apprehension. In part it is the residue of a history of persecution, but the hostility towards the Jews still continues. The virulence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union is unabated and exported, there are attacks on Jews by political extremists and Arab terrorists. The denial of the Holocaust is internationally propagated.

Perhaps Christians cannot be expected to understand Jewish reactions any more than a white man can put himself into a black skin. But I believe that, kept fresh by current anxieties, the memory of the gas chambers and crematoria remains the most formative influence in the Jewish consciousness.

## William Frankel on why, for the sake of the future, the past should not be forgotten

### Forestalling the new Holocaust

The trial of Adolf Eichman in 1961 was an illustration of this educational element in the judicial process. The world followed intently the daily drama as the cold facts of the Final Solution were given a human scale by the personal evidence of horrors witnessed or suffered. But as the hearing proceeded it became apparent that the younger generation of Israelis and Germans, through the reluctance of parents to talk of their experiences, was shamefully ignorant of what had happened. That recognition encouraged educational changes in both countries.

Some have argued that remembering the atrocities only perpetuates hatred. But hatred of evil should be nurtured, along with a deepened resolve to resist the smallest step on the road to a new genocide.

Bringing the criminals to trial is also a reminder that the victims were abandoned by the world. The eminent educational psychologist, Dr Bruno Bettelheim, said in a recent lecture in London: "The Nazis murdered the Jews of Europe. That nobody but the Jews did not care very much was why the life-drive of so many European Jews was first weakened and then extinguished. One of the last messages from the Warsaw Ghetto said: 'The world knows and stays silent. God's Vicar in the Vatican



Demjanjuk: his trial could help to deter others

is silent. There is silence in London and Washington. The American Jews are silent. The silence is incomprehensible and horrifying."

Dr Bettelheim's concern was not with the past but with the present. His interest was in the survival of all those threatened with destruction, whether in Vietnam, Ethiopia or Lebanon. Their survival depends on the resolve of other countries to help; and for this reason the Holocaust must not be forgotten. It is not only a reminder for the world at large but holds a warning for today's potential persecutors. For the sake of the victims of the future, the killers of

Digby Anderson

# Our debt to the Victorians

Last week, at St James's Piccadilly, Norman Tebbit developed his Disraeli lecture hopes for a backlash against permissiveness. These, commendably, were not confined to sexual morality; he spoke much too about "order". But he still underestimates the problem. It is not just that new moral values are faulty but that vast tracts of modern life, private and public, are no longer presumed to have a moral dimension at all, or if they have, it is vague and sentimental. The current discussion of debt is a good example.

A Whitehall audit recently confirmed that town halls failed to collect £200 million in council rent last year. Nor was the debt due to poverty; non-collecting councils had no poorer populations than many collecting councils. Problems of debt elsewhere are increasing. The Finance Houses Association, the trade body for hire-purchase companies, reports growing arrears; so do the building societies, which have had to repossess four times more property than in 1979.

Morally, the position appears clear: bad debtors are not bailed out by their creditors, by council and finance houses. In the end the cost is passed on in higher interest charges or council rates to those, sometimes poorer than the debtors, who have promptly paid their bills. Moreover, bad debt is essentially a breach of promise. Of course there are complications, necessary distinctions and exceptions. Debtors who have security, houses, may not inflict costs on others. Even the best-intentioned contract can be broken because of unforeseeable events. And certainly the negligent councils are also blameworthy.

But to recognize that individual cases are complicated is totally different to saying that debt is not a moral matter at all. And for many today, bad debt has ceased to be a matter for shame, a matter for which the debtor is the obvious first candidate for blame.

If any one is blamed, it is the creditor for having seduced the debtor. Applying the reasoning which organizations such as Nacro use to shift blame from criminals to victims (people shoplift because the stores display their goods too attractively), Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, recently branded as "irresponsible" mortgage lenders who take on housewives with tight budgets or give 100 per cent mortgages to young people without warning them of maintenance and insurance costs.

The villains are the lenders: the debtors "casualties". It appears that the most intelligent and lengthily educated generation ever has learned neither that houses need repairs nor that forethought is the moral precondition of a promise honourably made.

Sir Gordon has more perturbing things to say: "No one can put the clock back to Victorian values, nor should they try". He may have had some particular values in mind, perhaps that of perverted thrift stifling risk-taking, but his words reinforce two current assumptions. First that the clock cannot be put back on any matter. It can. It has been, as regards trade unions, the attitude that the world owes one a living, and as regards permissive child rearing.

At a more trivial level, fashion designers put the clock forward and back continually. This nonsense about the irreversible clock is based on a more fundamental misconception about the relentless, ubiquitous and unidirectional movement of progress which itself requires severe and detailed questioning.

And why not put the clock back to the best of Victorian values (not policies)? Most were not simply Victorian but eternal, if not eternally recognized. The term provokes an immediate snigger among progressives. Are they in a position to snigger? What is notable about Victorian values is their number and range. They covered all aspects of life and for each aspect there were several values to be set against one another. Victorian values at their best could handle a problem like debt with ease.

The sheer number of values is impressive, values we have forgotten or are shy of mentioning. Who now talks convincingly and precisely of stability, courage, duty, hospitality, charity, chastity, gentleness, loyalty, perseverance? Even more, who is willing to name precisely the vices: sloth, pride, gossip, immorality, disobedience? We have, of course, new values to replace these: self-fulfilment, creativity, authentic relationships, community and political lobbying for politicians to care for some needy or not so needy group on our behalf.

In values at least, there has been no progress. Contemporary society's moral vocabulary, grammar and rules of application are broader and narrower than the Victorians'. We have lost competence in moral discrimination and application beyond what Professor Basil Mitchell called the "platitudes" of good will, a vague obligation to mutual aid and abstention from injury, and an even vaguer honesty of restricted application.

They will not be recovered by what Norman Tebbit calls a "backlash". It is not feeling that is needed. There is too much of that already in modern morality. But a backlash may be needed to set in motion the thinking and institutional changes which will indeed put the clock back to the best of values sometimes misdescribed as Victorian.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

moreover . . . Miles Kingston

## Murder à la Michelin

One of the trendiest bits of meat you can get in restaurants today is the bit of duck breast known as *Magret de canard*. But most menus on which I have seen it offered insist on calling it *Magret de canard*. A simple slip, but so evocative . . .

Somewhere in the dark bedroom the telephone rang. Inspector Maigret-de-Canard awoke gradually, like some shipwreck slowly being pulled from the dark depths, and surfaced into consciousness. Beside him in the bed his wife shifted slightly, without waking up. She was used to calls at unearthly hours.

"Maigret-de-Canard", he said into his slipper. He realized his mistake, put the slipper down and picked up the phone. He repeated his name. "A body . . . behind the Grand Champignon . . . cause of death unknown . . . no identity . . . Right, I'll be over."

Maigret glanced and looked at the clock: 5.50 am. He lumbered to the window and opened the shutters, to reveal the beginning of a grey Paris morning, rather like a cold floury white sauce spread across the sky. It was minutely streaked with pink, as if the great chef in the sky had decided to add a little raspberry vinegar. Raspberry vinegar in a flour-based sauce. Maigret-de-Canard shuddered.

Ten minutes later he was in his little Renault, jolting across the cobbled streets like a spoon dancing across croutons. As a senior inspector in the Food Squad he deserved something a little classier, he thought for the thousandth time, and swerved to avoid a lorry.

At this time of day there were only lorries about, bringing into Paris the vital supplies of fennel, fresh ginger, sorrel, monkfish, sorbets and all the other basic foodstuffs that a great city needs. He stopped. The lights changed from red to green, as if the claret were being replaced with creme de menthe, and he carried on.

The Grand Champignon was one of the great eating places of Paris, three stars in Michelin and fully booked by Americans for years ahead, but the only sign of activity when he arrived was an ambulance and a flurry of policemen in the kitchen area. Lucas had got there before him.

"I'm baffled, patron", he said.

"The dead man is middle-aged, well-dressed and quite fit apart from rigor mortis. But there are absolutely no signs of identity on him, apart from this tape recording."

"Have you played it back?"

"Yes. There is one phrase on it. 'The potage is excellent.'"

"That's excellent." That is all. "And were these vegetable stems when you arrived?"

Maigret-de-Canard pointed to three thin slices of avocado and a sprig of dill, lying next to the body.

"Well, yes, but . . ."

"And you notice that the body is rather . . . pink?"

Lucas admitted that it was. "The explanation is quite obvious to me", said the great detective. "There are only a few classes of citizen who travel with no identity: spies, royalty — and Michelin restaurant inspectors."

This man has the gift of a food inspector. Last night, I have no doubt, he came to inspect the Grand Champignon, and because the use of a pad and pencil immediately betrays the food inspector, he had recourse to a tape recorder. The staff overheard him making disparaging comments about the place, and decided he had to be got rid of before he took away one of their Michelin stars."

"But he said the potage was excellent."

"Dis donc, Lucas! To a three-star restaurant, that is an insult. Nothing less than magnificent, ineffable, celestial will do. So he had to be got rid of. Arrest the chef, and he will confess."

"But the manner of death . . ."

"Pouf, Lucas! You do not eat out often enough. The Grand Champignon is famous for its lobster with avocado and dill. This poor man was boiled to death, like a lobster, hence the pinkness. The chef could not resist adding the appropriate garnish. An artist! And yet . . ."

He prodded the corpse with his foot. "When you arrest the chef, tell him that his victim was overdone. By ten minutes. And now I am going back to bed."

As he drove back, the sky had lightened to a clear orange, marbled with green. Carrot sauce with watercress, thought Maigret-de-Canard. Not bad. By 7.30 he was fast asleep again.

ملا من الممل





## HAVE WE DONE ENOUGH?

Commentators are already outlining the lessons of the Libyan crisis in which we are still embroiled. Their analysis is that President Reagan, by making clear his intention to strike against Colonel Gaddafi, has given himself an impossible choice. If he goes through with a military strike, he will alienate his European allies, give a martyr's status to the Libyan leader in the Arab world, and fail to halt terrorism anyway. Should he draw back from the brink without firing a shot he will be in a still worse position. America will show itself, in Mao Zedong's words, to be a paper tiger. Colonel Gaddafi will have heroically defied the US President and won. And terrorists will be encouraged to believe that they can attack American lives and property with impunity.

The analysis has sharpness of definition — but at some expense in omitting important elements in the crisis. One such element — and the most important from the European standpoint — is the attitude of the European nations to Libyan-supported terrorism. Even though most recent terrorist actions have been directed against Americans, they have taken place in Western Europe. Given the indiscriminate nature of terrorism, its victims have often been citizens of European countries. One of the two victims of the Berlin bombing, for instance, was a young Turkish woman; and another victim of Colonel Gaddafi's terrorism was the young policewoman, Yvonne Fletcher.

In their political deliberations, however, the European nations have consistently be-

littled both Arab terrorism and Colonel Gaddafi's role in it. It is not uncommon to hear European diplomats complain that the Americans have actually built up his reputation by reacting so strongly to his involvement in the murder of their citizens. That is a strange judgement to make upon a figure who, long before he attracted President Reagan's attention, had threatened the Tunisian, Moroccan, Chadian, Sudanese and Egyptian governments, and assisted innumerable terrorist movements. It has led to policies that are no less strange.

The European Community has refused on several occasions to place either economic sanctions or any more effective restraints, like airline boycotts, on Libya. Several European states, notably Italy, have maintained excellent relations with Libya, turning a blind eye to its terrorist involvement, both for commercial reasons and in the hope of being exempt from the general attack.

Neither justification looks sensible today. The Libyan authorities, making explicit the hostage status of many Western expatriates there, have threatened to move them to areas that might come under attack from the US Sixth Fleet. Recent terrorist attacks have either originated or taken place in Italian and Austrian airports even though these are countries which have sought more assiduously than most to appease the Libyans. In the light of this record, President Reagan might have calculated that perhaps a display of willingness to use force would prompt the Europeans to ap-

pease him.

Whether he has succeeded in that hypothetical aim will be answered differently on the different sides of the Atlantic after yesterday's meeting of EEC Foreign Ministers. There was, admittedly, greater understanding of the US position and a willingness to condemn Libya for its terrorist activities. But the practical measures, which focus upon obstructing Libyan diplomats, will seem minor to American opinion. And if they are the last word on the topic, the American view will be correct.

That is why we should be cautious about drawing hard-and-fast lessons at this intermediate stage in the crisis. It may be that if the sole objective of US policy was to retaliate against Libya for its support of terrorism, then its best course would have been to strike against terrorist camps in Libya immediately after the bombing of the Berlin nightclub. Such prompt retaliation would have demonstrated that there was an instant and heavy cost to supporting terrorism and also have acted as a deterrent to future terrorism.

But the delayed response has forced the European countries to face up to the reasonableness of the American demand that something must be done about a state that supports terrorism on their own territory even if they instinctively dislike what President Reagan seems to be proposing. That having been done, Europe must now either propose some more effective response or accept that the Americans will be entitled to solve the problem in their own way — either now or at some time in the future.

## MRS MANDELA'S CALL TO ACTION

Mrs Winnie Mandela is a passionate and powerful speaker, whose symbolic influence as Nelson Mandela's wife goes far beyond her personal influence with the black population of South Africa. Both her rhetorical gifts and her symbolic leadership status give her an obligation to show responsibility. To judge by the past weekend's performance, this is an obligation she has not yet appreciated.

From outside South Africa it is easy to dismiss Mrs Mandela's call for liberation with boxes of matches and petrol-doused tyres as a metaphorical flourish designed to captivate an already captive audience. But to that audience, composed predominantly of black South Africans, the references are all too real. The tyres have been doused; the matches are ready. In some places, they have already been used against other blacks.

But many South Africans, blacks included, are convinced

that violence can and must be avoided at all costs. They are quietly hopeful that the limited reforms already made towards ending segregation will, eventually yield more. Such people are appalled by the riots, the lynching and the murder proliferating in the townships. They see such violence as counterproductive: an illustration of why the white minority is so reluctant to cede power.

Many of Mrs Mandela's supporters — and not only in South Africa — may genuinely believe that violence is now the only way to overcome the injustice of apartheid. They include many young South Africans, impatient with the slow progress towards ending apartheid, intolerant of their parents' apparent passivity.

Thus far, change has been slow. But there has been change. And it has originated largely from a sense of realism and moral outrage on the part of the white, English-speaking

minority, not in response to violence in the townships. Mrs Winnie Mandela's hints that the white population could no longer be left out of the violence will only alienate that constituency. Already, one of the most outspoken white opponents of apartheid, Mrs Helen Suzman, has dissociated herself from Mrs Mandela's remarks and expressed her sadness at her approach.

This is the second time in two weeks that Mrs Mandela has appeared to flout the banning order imposed on her by the South African authorities. But by disregarding that order — in effect, if not in law — the authorities may unwittingly be dealing the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa its greatest blow for years. The more Mrs Mandela is heard to advocate violence as the only means of achieving majority rule, the greater will be the misgivings, not only on the part of the white population, but on the part of many blacks as well.

## LAW, FAITH AND SCHOOLING

Britain's people of Asian descent have — according to certain yardsticks — been absorbed into the population at large. They have successfully entered the employment and housing markets. They have found a fascinating place in party politics.

Yet the appearance is deceptive. Law and social policy have yet to catch up with the fact of mass Asian immigration and settlement. Pressure for administrative change recognizing the status of Asians has been present, but largely confined to localities. There are now signs that both courts and national government will soon have to address racial and religious issues of the widest significance.

Largest among these is the confrontation of the value system of Islam and the western secular state. Britain has taken on a significant population of Muslims in an era of Islamic revival. Its vigour may pose a threat; there will be points at which the secular state has to assert the interests of British society as a whole. One of these occurred last week. The House of Lords determined that however natural and valid Muslim *talaaq* divorce might be in Pakistan or any other country whose public law is based on the Koran it could carry no weight in Britain.

That left open many questions. It appears possible for a British Asian or even a resident Pakistani to contract and dissolve in Pakistan under Muslim procedure a marriage that is consummated and

bears fruit in Britain. The judges were concerned only with the limits of the 1971 Divorces and Legal Separations Act, the statute recognizing foreign divorces.

But when British subjects and residents behave towards each other in a way that might offend the majority community wider questions are raised. They are seen starkly when the issue is juvenile marriage. There must be limits to the natural expression by minorities of styles of life that contradict not just the norms but also the law of the host society.

No blanket prescription can at this stage be laid down. Courts and administrators will have to proceed by casework. One such case will shortly land on the desk of the Secretary of State for Education. Sir Keith Joseph has, soon, on the Government's behalf, to decide on a bid by an Islamic primary school in north London for the particular and privileged status given to church schools under the Education Acts.

Such voluntary-aided status was drafted up as a way of palliating religious lobbies in the 1940s. As a means of keeping major groups of Christian believers integrated, more or less into the public educational system it has worked well. The issue now is whether the system can contain Muslims.

The answer, as a matter of public administration, must clearly be yes. The same arrangement of local authority support for teachers' salaries

and buildings, with nomination rights to the school governing body, could work as well in principle for a religious community outside the Judeo-Christian tradition. Everything hinges on the practical details of the school.

Here Sir Keith's discretion is wide. It is up to him whether the curriculum and teachers of a school pass muster. In the case of the Islamia Primary School in Brent, he will be encouraged by his officials to confine himself to the particular and make an assessment on the basis of its catchment and its finances. This is indeed what the law requires. But he and his ministerial colleagues, must think more broadly.

The issue is not just the status of voluntary-aided schools. There are many Muslim parents who say they want, instead, better recognition of their children's religion in the local authority schools. Large questions are raised, not the least of which is the relevance of the prescription in the 1944 Education Act for daily acts of worship and religious instruction.

It is now for the Government to attempt some sort of answer. The lines of that are clear. There should be the fullest encouragement of diversity of religious practice. But there must be limits. Limits on the subordination of women, on the deprivation of children of certain essential common experience. There is, in short, a public interest which takes precedence over minority faith.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Tax relief on profit-shared pay

From Mr A.R. Swannack

Sir, I have been looking at the Chancellor's proposals regarding possible tax relief on any profit-sharing element of pay. While his reasoning seems sound at first glance it is apparent that the concept will be opposed strongly on the grounds that profits are not created — or dissipated — entirely by the work force. They realise as well as anybody else that profits can be wiped out at the stroke of a pen by the writing-off of redundant stocks or bad debts.

Additionally, long-term expansion plans can hit profits very hard in the short term, even though employees may never see the benefits of the development plans (which themselves may not work out). Finally, there will inevitably be a conflict of interest between employees and shareholders.

A more realistic approach would be the use of payment schemes of the added-value type which could receive the same sympathetic treatment from the Chancellor as the profit-sharing concept.

Interest is growing in these schemes for a number of reasons, e.g.:

- a) the growing realisation that the effective use of materials is something that workers can influence as much as, and often more than, speed of output;
- b) the need to adopt payment systems which reward savings in resources other than purely labour resources;

### Paying for gas

From the Editor of Gas World

Sir, Dr Juler is correct to suggest in his letter published on March 29 that the price of gas to the domestic consumer should be reduced in view of the recent fall in the price of oil.

I have recently returned from a visit to some gas companies in West Germany. The management I met there expressed incredulity that there should be any question whatsoever of gas prices being raised in the UK this year. In West Germany the domestic consumers will soon be benefiting by a reduction in price of around 5-10 per cent.

There is no reason at all why the same should not happen in this country. British Gas buys its supplies from the gas producers under contracts which relate to a so-called basket of oil prices — i.e. crude oil, heavy fuel oil and gas oil. Since the cost of gas to BGC has now fallen significantly, it is difficult to see why this windfall should not be passed on to the consumer.

I have recently put this very question to British Gas and have been given an evasive reply which

c) an increasing awareness that the more traditional types of payment system are no longer suited either technologically or sociologically to today's industrial scene;

d) the growing recognition of the importance of extending the scope of joint consultation from some of the peripheral topics into which it has degenerated in many companies;

e) the existence of VAT which has encouraged many firms to use the added value concept as a basis for their cost control.

The advantages of this type of scheme are that it is non-inflationary; it undoubtedly introduces a great deal of economic discipline into the thinking and action of employees; it creates a real and effective sense of participation in company affairs; and finally it is far more within the control of the workforce as employees become interested in all factors which affect the added values such as excessive overtime, scrap, material yield and service cost, etc.

If the Chancellor wants to assist this type of scheme, he could do far better by granting any tax relief to the use of the added-value scheme.

Yours faithfully,  
A. R. SWANNACK, Director,  
Inbucan Human Resources,  
Horsenden Lane South,  
Pervale,  
Greenford,  
Middlesex,  
April 13.

makes me feel that, far from reducing the price of gas, they may in fact be considering increasing the price in the near future.

The only justification for such an action would be to ensure that British Gas reports even larger profits than in the past when it presents its first financial results as a plc in 1987.

This would undoubtedly bring a post-privatisation feeling of satisfaction to the Secretary of State for Energy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the new shareholders in British Gas. It would, however, be unlikely to leave the majority of BGC's 16 million customers with a warm glow.

Ironically, it will be impossible to increase the price of gas to the consumer at a time of falling energy costs once British Gas has been privatised. Then the selling price to the consumer will be determined by a formula which allows for changes in the cost of gas to British Gas.

Yours sincerely,  
ROGER PECHEY, Editor,  
*Gas World*,  
Benn Publications Ltd,  
Sovereign Way,  
Tonbridge, Kent.

### Animal research

From Mr David Morton and others

Sir, The letter condemning the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill signed by R. D. Ryder and others (March 26) is both misleading and inaccurate and it demonstrates a complete lack of appreciation of modern legislative processes. The letter from the Chairman of the RSPCA Council, A. C. W. Hart, on the other hand, poses five points, all of which will be covered by the new Bill.

The Bill, when enacted, will provide a strong base for sweeping reforms in the way animals are bred, supplied and used in scientific procedures. Its aim is not to ban selectively, as suggested by Ryder et al, but to control all areas where animals are used in research.

Attendance at the open sessions of the Standing Committee would have provided Mr Ryder with information on amendments accepted by the Government in committee, which answer some of

the more genuine criticisms, for example, on the use of humane alternative techniques and on the admissibility in evidence of failure to comply with the codes.

Our three associations have worked together, as an alliance, with the Government and have been successful in influencing government thinking during the preparation and passage of the Bill through the Lords and Commons, where a number of amendments have been accepted.

Our alliance may not have achieved the politically impossible, but without doubt the road ahead is less often hope and promise of change after several decades of stagnation and frustration.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MORTON, Chairman,  
British Veterinary Association, Animal Experiments Committee,  
CLIVE HOLLANDS, Secretary,  
Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation,  
MICHAEL BAILLS, Chairman,  
Fund for the Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments,  
14 Broadway, SW1.

### Coach site choice

From the Director of Planning, London Regional Transport

Sir, Geoffrey Edwards's advocacy of Marylebone as a site for a central London coach terminal (March 19) omits some important facts.

First, Marylebone is currently an operational railway station. Its possible closure — and consequent availability for alternative purposes — is dependent upon decisions yet to be taken by the Secretary of State for Transport.

More fundamentally, to provide the interchange facilities which coach operators and coach passengers want, any new central London terminal must be served by coaches linking up with destinations throughout Great Britain.

Marylebone was not shortlisted in the study recently commissioned by London Regional Transport because it could not

fulfil this "hub terminal" concept adequately. The local planning authority would require coach access to be restricted to a busway running along the railway alignment. This would make a Marylebone terminus unattractive to coach operators from the east and south of London.

Our consultants' study shows that significant passenger and environmental benefits should result from the construction of a single hub terminal at the right location. The three shortlisted sites at Paddington, White City and King's Cross can potentially meet these objectives.

Whatever site may be finally selected, our intention is to seek to fund the development, substantially if not entirely, by the private sector.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID BAYLISS,  
Director of Planning,  
London Regional Transport,  
55 Broadway, SW1.

### Cambridge growth

From Mr R. W. Lewis

Sir, Once again Mr Ian Wray, in his article of April 4, asks us to abandon environmental conservation in the name of technological progress; only by allocating green belt land round Cambridge for development, he argues, can more science based industries of the type which have flourished in recent years be created.

He cites the examples of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds in the 19th century, where our ancestors did not "sacrifice growth for conservation" and prosperity resulted. But he ignores the obvious difference. The great industrial towns of Victorian Britain were based on cheap local raw materials, which could not easily be moved elsewhere.

This does not mean we must resort to dirigiste controls; rather that the Government should re-

### 'Intolerance' by teachers' union

From Professor Geoffrey Elton, FBA

Sir, Dr Peter W. Thomas (April 9) is absolutely right: the Association of University Teachers deserves no further respect. Organized by people who do not teach for people who do not teach for people who apparently would rather spend their time on other things than teaching, it has become another of those previously harmless bodies on which fanatics of the left practise their tactics of infiltration.

They showed this when they supported the attempt to exclude certain scholars from conferences on the grounds that they came from a country whose official policies met with disapproval: not because the persons ostracized wished, like cricketers, to go there, but because they wished, however briefly, to escape to what to them looked like a free world.

The (non-academic) Secretary of the AUT then wrote to you (November 16, 1985) to justify that principle of intolerance. Those of us who have had some experience of intolerance cannot permit that such an organization should be believed to represent us. Nor does it, for it has not yet achieved its silent aim of a closed shop.

Fighting these developments in a meaningless body would occupy the time we need to pursue our proper avocations; the sensible thing is to get out and let it wither away.

Yours faithfully,  
GEOFFREY ELTON,  
Clare College,  
Cambridge,  
April 11.

### US and the Contras

From Mr B. K. Levy

Sir, In a disgraceful letter which you published today (April 2) the senior vice-chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students urges the British Government to afford "tangible military assistance" to the "resistance in Nicaragua" (my emphasis). Mr Holtle founds this advice on the number of Nicaraguans whom he perceives to be disaffected and the size of the armed forces of the Nicaraguan Government.

A parity of reasoning would justify those who supply "tangible military assistance" to the IRA in Northern Ireland, where disaffection with the Government appears to be no less and armed forces are maintained at a level which is at least comparable for a province with half the population and one-tenth of the area of Nicaragua, without the need for defence of the realm externally which an independent country may assert even without overt threats from a super-power.

It is high time that officers speaking with the voice of Conservative institutions realised that a democratic country cannot appropriate movements/terrorists and reprobate terrorists/resistance movements, depending solely on the political colour of the governments concerned; hypocrisy should be left with the dictatorships to which it naturally belongs. Yours etc,  
B. K. LEVY,  
9 Old Square,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.  
April 2.

### Airport obligations

From Sir Peter G. Masefield

Sir, Looking at the draft BAA privatisation Bill, now at its report stage in the House of Commons, there seems to me, as a former Chairman of the British Airports Authority, that there is one, serious, omission from its requirement of the new body in the private sector.

No objectives are set and no duties required of the projected company. That was, indeed, the situation when the BAA was formed 21 years ago. My board of those days stated in its annual reports what it conceived to be its primary objectives. The first two of them were stated as:

1. To provide at the airports under its control adequate capacity to meet the requirements of civil air traffic.
2. To achieve and to monitor a balance between profitability and good service consonant with the obligation of the board to pay its way.

May I commend these objectives as wholly appropriate to the new body when the projected new Act comes on the statute book?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER G. MASEFIELD,  
Rosehill,  
Doods Way,  
Reigate,  
Surrey,  
April 8.

design its regional policy, allocating more resources to universities in areas of high unemployment for expansion of their work in the new technologies, and encouraging developers to create the surrounding facilities which will attract academic entrepreneurs and enable them to flourish. Already many universities in the region are moving in this direction and exciting new projects are being set up. The solution to Cambridge's problem is not to destroy the environment which made the city attractive in the first place but to create similar centres of excellence elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,  
R. W. LEWIS, Managing Director,  
Physiological Instrumentation Ltd,  
Whitland Abbey,  
Whitland, Dyfed.

## ON THIS DAY

APRIL 15 1931

With the defeat of the Spanish dictator, General Primo de Rivera, in January, 1930 it was inevitable that King Alfonso XIII who had acquiesced in the abrogation of parliamentary rule would fall to the forces of republicanism which had steadily swollen during the eight years of the dictator's rule. Alfonso was born a king, in May 1886, his father Alfonso XII having died the previous November. Like most of Europe's monarchs he had married with Britain in his marriage to a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Alfonso's departure was not an abdication — he took place in Rome in January 1941 and was in favour of his son Juan, now Count of Barcelona, whose son Juan Carlos became king in 1975. King Alfonso died in Rome in February 28, 1941, but not until 1980 were his remains brought to the royal mausoleum in Madrid.

## FALL OF KING ALFONSO

### PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MADRID, APRIL 14  
Señor Alcalá Zamora, the Republican leader and Head of the new Provisional Government, speaking in person over the wireless from the Ministry of the Interior in Madrid at 8.50 pm tonight, informed the nation that the Republic was triumphant and in peaceful possession of office.

The Republican leader appealed to the people to continue in the same spirit and enthusiasm but, as hitherto, with that respect for order which had made the revolution a model one. The Republic could not promise them felicity, but would strive to bring back to Spain respect for law and justice, would inquire into responsibilities, and would carry out administrative reform. The first decree of the Republic, Señor Alcalá Zamora declared, would be a complete political amnesty so that all Spaniards might be free to unite in working for the good of the nation. He ended by begging the people to observe the watchword of order and liberty, so that there would be no pretext for a reaction against their victory.

The question as to whether the King has abdicated is doubtful. I have good authority for stating that his Majesty steadily refused to abdicate, and made it clear that he was leaving the country to make way for a peaceful consultation of the nation under the auspices of the party which won the elections. This important point will be made clear in the legal documents which are being drawn up for publication tomorrow. The King's departure is a sacrifice on his part to avoid possible bloodshed.

### AFTER 16 CENTURIES

The breathless rapidity with which a Monarchy 16 centuries old has been swept away with no opposition from such hitherto steadfast forces as the Army and the Church, which has in the past inspired its faithful on many a previous occasion to fly to arms for the Monarchy, is nothing short of amazing, and leaves observers in Madrid dumbfounded. Even the principal personages in the drama seem to move as automatons, and some of their actions are contradictory. Captain-General Anzar, the late Prime Minister, walking calmly out of the Palace at 6.45 pm saying: "We are going to establish martial law, which will be welcomed both by Reds and Whites — you will know the decision tomorrow" gave no hint that just two hours later, at 8.50 pm, Señor Alcalá Zamora's voice, filled with emotion, would be heard by listeners on the wireless in the maiden speech of the first President of the Spanish Republic, made from a room in the Home Office lying the Republican flag overlooking the Puerta del Sol, where General Martínez Anido controlled law and order in Spain for seven years.

I learn that at one o'clock to-day the Royal Family, now on its way into exile, had made no preparations for a hasty departure. Events seem to have precipitated themselves between then and eight o'clock. The Queen's friends were calling at the Palace, driving her flowers after luncheon. Then came the collapse.

Count Romanones later had an important interview with Señor Alcalá Zamora in the house of Dr Marañón. There Señor Alcalá Zamora insisted upon the necessity for the King, in the interests of law and order, to abdicate before dusk to-day.

### Miles cheaper

From Mr K. Butterfield

Sir, The fare to Gatwick has been pitched at a curiously high level, perhaps because the service has been improved recently and because it is much used by business travellers.

Mr Woolcott (April 8) would do better to buy a ticket to Iffeld, 5½ miles beyond Gatwick. At £3.80 the fare is 40p less. And there is nothing to stop a passenger breaking his journey at Gatwick.

Yours faithfully,  
K. BUTTERFIELD,  
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,  
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

### Bubbling over

From Mr John B. Harris

Sir, For me the worst thing about the Fulham by-election was to see that the ritual abuse of a bottle of Champagne by winners has now reached Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN B. HARRIS,  
31 Princesdale Road,  
Holland Park, W11,  
April 12.







# THE ARTS

## Television Mystery of the altruist

Last night two academics contrasted with the study of animal behaviour delivered illustrated lectures which regaled the universities' hordes for the night.

On *Horizon* (BBC2) the Oxford zoologist Richard Dawkins registered dismay at his book *The Selfish Gene* had been seized on by right-wing "thinkers" to justify their own unbridled cut-throat inclinations. To redress the balance, he now proposed a model of human relations, regrettably entitled *Nice Guys Finish First*, which combines competition with co-operation to the benefit of the individual and the species both.

Having duly wheeled forward examples of reciprocal altruism in nature — baboons grooming one another, a water buffalo having its nostrils dogged by a considerate bird — Dr Dawkins extrapolated his theme into the richly comic field of "games theory" by setting up a simple experiment wherein pairs of sixth-formers played a version of Prisoner's Dilemma. Not surprisingly, it was discovered that the subjects would co-operate in the either/or option only if each trusted the other to do the same, an outcome also reinforced by the results of a computer software tournament, in America.

Why anyone should need to conduct such experiments in order to arrive at conclusions which the average intelligent viewer could furnish from his or her own experience of life is a mystery quite as baffling as the "riddle of human consciousness" that exercised Nicholas Humphrey in the second part of his *Inner Eye* series on Channel 4, *Natural Psychology*.

Addressing himself to the quantum leap in evolution which equipped man with a modern brain, Dr Humphrey took us to meet (in descending order of appeal) some delightfully cuddlesome gorillas in Rwanda, some rather sulky-looking bushmen in the Kalahari Desert and a taxi-driver in London. The thesis on offer here seemed to be that humans evolved a faculty of social intelligence the better to develop human society — an argument which few non-gorillas amongst us would care to dispute. The programme set a new UK record for the use of filler shots (people at Heathrow, people on the street, people in everyday life) and one found oneself looking forward with unusual keenness to the commercial breaks.

**Martin Cropper**

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**Martin Cropper**

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## What on earth is it all about?

Falls the Shadow  
Hayward

The Hayward (almost) Annual is a curious institution. No one seems to know from one year to the next what it is for, what it is about or whether in fact it will even take place. This year's, mysteriously entitled *Falls the Shadow* (until June 15) is no exception: indeed, Joanna Drew and Susan Fetterleg Brades, in their foreword to the preface to the catalogue, rather sinisterly thank the show's "developers", Barry Barker and Jon Thompson, for their sterling work in a very short space of time. This may explain a number of obscurities about the show which are otherwise unfathomable.

For example, what on earth the show is meant to be about. The more successful Hayward Annuals in the past have quite clearly articulated their subject and intent from the walls. Last year's was about the taste of one man, Nigel Greenwood, and whether one shared that taste or not, it made complete sense in those terms. The memorable 1980 show, selected by John Hoyland, was about a certain kind of continuity in British art, linking painters of the Thirties and the Fifties with our own contemporaries in a clearly demonstrated common concern with the landscape bases of abstraction. So much one could glean without even glancing at the catalogue. But the present show firmly resists such elucidation.

It includes, as well as a prepos-

derance of work done in the last year or two, a selection of works by five artists no longer alive: Bomberg, Brodthagen, Fontana, Yves Klein and Manzoni. A motley crew, admittedly; but, since they include accredited fathers of conceptual and minimal art, we might guess that some sort of historical continuity was being suggested, along with an assertion that these two favoured forms of the Seventies are still alive and well. But no: on the contrary, the organizers tell us that the title of the show comes from a poem by T.S. Eliot which touches on his mistrust of historicism, and that they have no desire whatever to demonstrate historical processes as work in modern art. Rather, they glory in pluralism, and any past masters they may have introduced are brought in just because they like them.

All the same, there is a curious touch of nostalgia about a lot of the up-to-the-minute work they do include. It is somehow rather surprising to find that people are still making artworks like those of Lili Dujourie, who drapes fabrics in fanciful store-window shapes, too serious-seeming to be taken as just campily decorative, or Lothar Baumgarten, who scatters elegantly type-set words over immaculately printed photographs of exotic scenes.

Perhaps we are surprised only because these particular European artists are not very well known in Britain: after all, we are not so surprised that Richard Long continues to make verbal "sculptures" and throw muddy water at walls,

since we know that that is more or less what he has always done, and the same goes for a minimal artist like Alan Charlton (he of the grey-strip installations) or Bob Law, who continues to make his quirky little sculptures, half humanoid, half architectural. We do not reproach artists who know for being consistent with themselves, even if the result is beginning to look decidedly dated. But with someone new the effect is not so easy to swallow.

As the inclusion of Bomberg among the illustrious dead perhaps suggests, Barker and Thompson are not totally dedicated to the sort of art which was avant-garde ten years ago, though the first two sections make us wonder. They also include some of the newly modish, as well as a couple of interim figures from the "Zeitgeist" generation, such as Baselitz and Rupprecht. (Baselitz's newest paintings, by the way, have got so abstracted that it is ceasing to matter whether or not he paints them upside down — a sensible way of dropping a gimmick which has served its turn.)

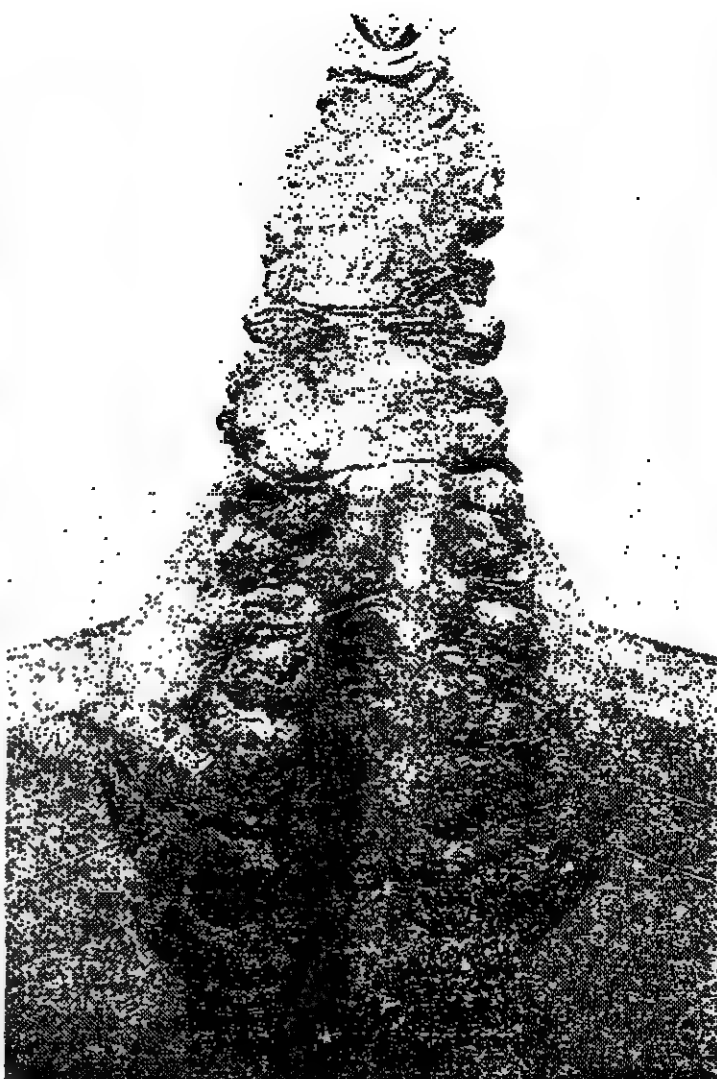
Gaumont has succeeded ingeniously in keeping one foot in the Neo-Expressionist camp while planting the other daintily among the frivolous preoccupations of *Pittura colta*: his showing here confirms that, whether one pays more attention to the palpable intensity of his utterance or the Old Master echoes in his style, he seems to have a strong, consistent and instantly recognizable way with paint, and looks substantial. More

so, certainly, than Stephen McKenna, who shares some of the same interests.

For a show which uses the whole, considerable space of the Hayward, including two sculpture roof spaces (one with an architectural brick piece by Per Kirkeby which will come as a surprise to those who know him by his paintings, the other with a jolly installation by Giuseppe Penone), *Falls the Shadow* feels surprisingly thin. It must be admitted that finally it is on the whole the oldest pieces which emerge as most memorable, and in that historical interest, though anathema to the organizers, plays a considerable part — for it is, after all, quite interesting now to see the early conceptual/minimal works of Piero Manzoni and consider what they have led to in the last nearly 30 years.

Of the current figures, Penone perhaps presents the most enjoyable and provocative new way of looking at things — not least because he has a beguiling sense of humour, robust rather than camp, as in the curious creature made largely out of found objects and cast in bronze which he calls *Procureur in verticale* or the terracotta construction called *Breath*, which to a British eye looks disturbingly like Tenniel's Caterpillar out of *Alice*. Otherwise, practically everybody seems desperately humourless, and sadly lacking in anything much to say with all their solemnity. And what does it all mean? Your guess is as good as mine.

**John Russell Taylor**



Disturbing reminder of Tenniel's Caterpillar out of *Alice*? — *Breath* by Giuseppe Penone, whose robust sense of humour presents the most enjoyable and provocative new way of looking at things

**David Robinson** recalls the golden age of the early French cinema, currently being celebrated in showings of refurbished prints at the National Film Theatre

### Brighter than any

Neo-surrealist extravagance  
in *Onsime* and *Le Chénou*

In the first decade of the century, when Hollywood was still a paradise of orange groves where no actor had yet set patient-leather foot, the film capital of the world was Paris.

This was largely the achievement of two remarkable entrepreneurs, Charles Pathé and Léon Gaumont. Their great business empires were the first examples of



vertical monopolies that embraced manufacture of raw materials, production of films, distribution and exhibition. At the same time they expanded horizontally to establish agencies in every country where films were shown. Like Hollywood much later, the power of their organization and the quality of their product ensured French film world domination.

In half a dozen remarkable programmes this month the National Film Theatre is showing examples of the work of this era, much of it unseen for eighty years. Some of the films have been newly printed from original negatives still held by Pathé and Gaumont. Thus, instead of the vague, grey, scratched images usually associated with ancient films we can see bright, sharp pictures that reveal the pioneer cameramen as the equal of any who came after.

From the start comedy was the surest and most universal attraction. In 1906 Pathé hired a music-hall clown, André Deed, and launched him in the character of "Boireau" as the world's first comic star. Deed was engaging, tiny, impish and frenetic. He is given to addressing the audience (in mime), explaining his intentions, which are usually single-minded idiocy. His comedy depends on a style of exaggeration which derives from much older pantomime traditions.

In the wake of Deed's triumphs, the film companies competed to recruit artists from circus and music hall, and comic stars proliferated. Pathé established a comedy studio in Nice, and some of the films in the NFT season afford evocative glimpses of the early-century Côte d'Azur.

At Gaumont, where the principal comic stars were the simpleton "Onsime" (Ernest Bourbon) and the chubby and distressed bourgeois "Léonce"

(Léonce Perret), comedy aspired to neo-surrealist extravagance and a prodigious use of camera tricks. A runaway perambulator will cross the entire country and sail away to land on a desert island. Camels and horses disrupt the over-stuffed serenity of elegant salons.

*Onsime* and *Le Chénou* are said to have inspired René Clair's *Paris qui dort*. The hero tangles with the official chronometers in order to hasten the years he must wait for a legacy. In consequence the life of all *belles-époues* Paris is hectically accelerated: a young couple marry and instantly bear a child, which as rapidly grows to manhood before our eyes.

The climactic chase was obligatory, and already in 1910 all the elements that we still know today are evident: the runaway bike or car or horse or police posse always knocks down the same vegetable stalls, glaziers, men on ladders and angry, gesticulating old ladies.

These early farces owe much to children's comics; and it is not accidental that they so often concern the activities of naughty boys. Deed frequently adopted the costume and character of a child; and two Gaumont star comedians, "Bébé" and "Bout-de-Zan", were genuine infants. Two "Bébé" comedies in the NFT programme reveal real charm and skill in this four-year-old monster.

All other comic stars were eclipsed after 1906, however, when Deed defected to the Italian studios and was replaced at Pathé by Max Linder. As prolific as he was inventive, Linder brought new style and subtlety to comedy. Where his predecessors had relied on their ludicrous appearances, Linder's comedy derived from the contrast between his personal elegance

and the absurd catastrophes that befell him. Chaplin, in a rare moment of modesty, acknowledged Linder as "The Master".

Gaumont's production chief was Louis Feuillade, later to achieve lasting fame as the master of the mystery thriller, with *Fantomas*, *Judex* and *Les Vampires*. A programme of short melodramas directed in 1912-13 already reveals Feuillade's mastery of narrative and suspense, and the restrained, naturalistic acting in his films.

*Le Coeur à l'argent*, the tragedy of a girl pushed into a loveless match, is remarkable for its spectacular location shooting. *Erreur tragique* is a study of obsessive jealousy. *L'oubliette* combines two favourite Feuillade motifs, mysterious underground passages and an eagle-eyed detective world.

Only months later, the First World War was to bring to an end the supremacy of the French film. The great empires crumbled, and their works were consigned to the scrap-heap of film history. The future lay with the New World.

## Concerts LPO/ Wesler-Möst Festival Hall

It has not been the luckiest of years for the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Their principal conductor Klaus Tennstedt's illness cast a gloom in mid-season, and their principal guest conductor Jesús López-Cobos's continued absence has made things exceedingly awkward recently. Meanwhile, temporary hands on the LPO rudder have sometimes steered erratically. But Sunday's stand-in, a 26-year-old Austrian called Franz Wesler-Möst, who was making his British debut, impressed me from the start.

In an all-Mozart programme (apart from Süssmayer's much-debated contribution to the Requiem, here unfashionably presented in full) Wesler-Möst seemed to know exactly what he wanted, and how to convey it with a clear, sometimes very expressive beat. One cannot ask for more than that from a young conductor on a big occasion.

Next season he becomes Abbado's assistant at the Vienna Opera. Admittedly, his task here was lightened by the London Philharmonic Choir's superbly drilled, incisive and full-voiced singing in the Requiem. Their clarity and cohesion in the fugues, the finely graded crescendo in "Lacrimosa", the sopranos' carefully maintained tuning in the high-lying *sotto voce* of "Confutatis", all this attested to the choirmaster Richard Cooke's diligence. The orchestra, too, played with a healthy mixture of vigour and stylishness, with particularly effective contributions from the basses and, in "Tuba mirum", an unusually mellifluous trombone. And, although the soloists (Felicity Lott, Linda

Finnie, Anthony Rolfe Johnson and David Wilson-Johnson) rarely blended satisfactorily as a quartet, individually they sang with character.

Occasionally one felt that phrases could have unfolded with more feeling had a slower tempo been adopted; the "Benedictus" was such an instance. But Wesler-Möst's control of a beguiling riantando in "Rex tremendae" had a touch of class.

That he favours rather a weighty Mozart sound was shown earlier by a particularly solid account of the "Haffner" Symphony, with beefy string textures and extrovert timpani rolls. Equally obvious, however, was a concern for rhythmic tautness that formed an ideal counterbalance.

Between these two works came Felicity Lott's entirely pleasurable singing of *Exultate, Jubilate*. For once its peak came not on the penultimate note of the "Alleluia" but earlier, at the slow movement's final cadence, where the soprano conjured a pianissimo top note of magical purity.

**Richard Morrison**

## RPO/Weller Festival Hall

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra seemed thoroughly to enjoy this Sunday evening programme of unabashed showpieces and, so to be honest, did I, even if one's professional interests generally dissuade approval of such an assembly of easy winners. It always helps, of course, when the players perform as if they are genuinely involved; and here there was scarcely any need for the conductor, Walter Weller, to cue in every important entry. He duly did not, although he evidently had matters of tempo firmly under control.

Such an ability is vital in a piece like Prokofiev's "Clas-

sical" Symphony if its elegance as well as its moments of extrovert panache are to be adequately conveyed. Here virtually the only moment of disquiet came in the first movement, when the violins obviously found some of those infamous octave drops decidedly tricky to negotiate without a trace of scratchiness. Otherwise the work found everybody in top form, with some particularly finely pointed woodwind contributions, a nicely heavy Gavotte, and a real whirlwind of a finale.

It was a neat idea to balance the wit of Prokofiev with the pictorial, somewhat blacker humour of Dukas's *The Sorcerer's Apprentice* at the beginning of the second half, although it was no surprise that such a well-known piece, however well known, should offer no surprises.

Respighi's *Suite The Pines of Rome* would make equally good film music, of course. Few of this composer's colleagues could obtain the glittering effect of the first movement, a helter-skelter depiction of children playing war games in the gardens of the Villa Borghese. On the other hand, hopefully few of them would be as ready as he to resort to the kitch expediency of using a recording of a real nightingale at the end of the otherwise eloquent third movement, "The Pines of Janiculum".

The playing of this work was quite splendid, with beguilingly bluesy contributions from the offstage trumpet in "The Pines near a Catacomb" and the solo clarinet in the third movement, and a mighty finale in which the orchestra even drowned the full organ.

More subtlety was required for Jon Kimura Parker's reading of Liszt's First Piano Concerto, for this is a pianist who, however extrovertly virtuosic the music he plays may be, seems always to exercise a keen sense of tonal variation, and to play with a cleanliness that is quite exquisite.

**Stephen Pettitt**

## CHRISTIE'S WEEK IN VIEW

A selection from our 20 sales in London this week.

**Valuable Travel and Natural History Books, Atlases and Architecture:** Wednesday 16 April and Thursday 17 April at 11 a.m. each day, King Street: An exciting sale including a first edition of the most renowned and reproduced of all flower books — Pierre Joseph Redouté and Claude Antoine Thory's *Les Roses*. Apart from botanical books, also included are a wide range of ornithological works, travel books and works of Australian and New Zealand interest.

**Fine Eastern Textiles, Rugs and Carpets:** Thursday 17 April at 2.30 p.m., King Street: This promises to be one of the best sales of rugs to have been mounted at King Street in recent years. Prices range from £200 for an antique part cotton Turkmen embroidered jural to £25,000 for an Isfahan court prayer rug.

**Claret and Fine Wines:** Thursday 17 April at 2.30 p.m., King Street: An unusual break from the established trend, combining two styles of sale into one. Hence it provides an outstanding selection for buyers of claret, both young and mature, as well as the traditional components of a Fine Wine sale — Vintage Port 1884-1977, Red and the increasingly popular White Burgundies, Rhône, Germany, Champagne and Cognac.

**Decorative Arts from 1880 to the Present Day:** Friday 18 April at 10.30 a.m., King Street: A piece of early enamelled Gallic dating from the 1870s, a vase modelled as a Pu Dog, to a laminated bentwood chair by the Italian designer of the 1950s, Carlo Molteni, illustrates the wide field of design in the Spring sale of 20th Century Decorative Arts.

**Important English Pictures:** Friday 18 April at 11 a.m., King Street: A group portrait of the Impey family by Johann Zoffany highlights this sale. A strong section of sporting

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pictures includes two works by J.F. Herring *Sax Vulture*, a boy racehorse with jockey up and *Satirist beating Coronation*.

**Fine and Early Chinese Ceramics, Jades and Works of Art:** Monday 21 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., King Street: A sale strong in early ceramics and later works of art with an interesting selection of jades from the Trustees of the Harwood Charitable Trust.

**The Goodacre Collection of Byzantine Coins:** Tuesday 22 April at 10 a.m., King Street: This sale, consisting of some 370 lots, spans the whole Byzantine period from Arcadius (A.D. 383-408) to John V (A.D. 1354-1391) and also includes a selection of coins of the Ostrogoths.

**Ancient, English and Foreign Coins and Banknotes:** Tuesday 22 April at 2 p.m., King Street: Included are three very rare gold Mohurs of the Mughal empire, a South African Proof Half-Pound, 1892 and a gold seige-piece, 1645, of Penambuco. Among a sizeable selection of banknotes are eight unique Australian Commonwealth notes originally presented to Edward VIII.

**Old Master, Modern and Contemporary Prints:** Tuesday 22 April and Wednesday 23 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day, King Street: The 726 lots in this two-day sale present the collector of fine prints with excellent opportunities to acquire reasonably priced prints (estimates range from £60 to £6,000) by major artists including Dürer, Rembrandt, Chagall, Picasso, Palmer, Wadsworth, Hockney, Johns and Moore.

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# High society designer for royal wedding dress



Miss Cierach's wedding dress creations, worn by the brides, from left to right, Mrs Michael Knatchbull, Mrs Thomas Bradenell and Mrs William Kerr

By Robin Young  
Yesterday's news that Miss Sarah Ferguson's wedding dress for her marriage to Prince Andrew is to be designed by Lindka Cierach came as confirmation of several weeks' gossip among the Sloane Ranger set.

Miss Cierach may not be a household name, but she has been a hot favourite with a select and discriminating clientele since setting up her own business in her terrace house in Fulham, south London. The salon is hidden away upstairs in the attic, and her dresses are priced from about £2,000.

Born in Africa but educated in England, Miss Cierach is the daughter of a Polish war hero, Mr Edek Cierach, who was yesterday delighted to confirm over his daughter's intercom that she would indeed be making the royal wedding dress.

"Fergie has been here to the house," he said, "but I do not think she has had a fitting yet. Lindka has designed already for Fergie's friends, but I do not think until now Fergie could afford her dresses."

Miss Cierach was indeed nominated "hottest society

dressmaker of the year" in *Tatler* magazine, and has built up a reputation for sumptuously decorated dresses for weddings and other special events, using lots of sequins, pearls, beads and embroidery to realize her clients' most romantic dreams.

Insiders got the tip that she would land the wedding commission of the year when they heard that she had been chosen to design the wedding dress for Miss Ferguson's former flat-mate, Miss Carolyn Beckwith-Smith, who is also to marry in July.

Miss Cierach specializes in allowing her customers a key part in designing their own dresses. Charlotte Monckton, reportedly the wealthiest heiress in Britain, ordered an 18ft train and Lady Rose Cecil chose a trimming of white mink, while for Pandora Stevens, Mr Jocelyn Stevens's daughter, the designer achieved the look she desired of a fairy-tale princess.

All the brides Miss Cierach dresses speak of the confidence that they felt in their wedding dresses. Diana Trafford, nee Viscountess Melgund, said: "The detail on



Miss Cierach, the designer for Miss Ferguson's dress

my dress was wonderful. Tiny seed pearls and intricate embroidery bought the fabric to life."

Miss Cierach started work as a secretary on *Vogue* magazine, but her boss there soon noticed that she was considerably better at home dressmaking than she was at dictation and filing.

So eight years ago she was

redirected to the London College of Fashion, where she took a two-year course in clothing technology. She won her diploma with credit.

Miss Cierach is not a high fashion designer, but rather a creator of highly desirable dresses. Her elegant special occasion dresses and suits show a vivid colour sense, partly reflecting the influence of Africa.



The Fulham house where Miss Cierach has her salon

## Letter From Howth Discreet charm of the Dublin elite

Despite the damp and drizzle, a steady stream of solid but expensive saloon cars purr up the hill and into the golf club, while at the marina, ketches and yachts bobbed in the light swell as they were prepared for the start of the summer season. The wealthy and upper-middle classes were keeping to their regular routine, resolutely carrying on as normal, regardless of the abduction that has struck again at the heart of the Republic's commercial life and their community.

With all the discretion that comes from being part of the Republic of Ireland's moneyed elite, they remain calm in circumstances where many could be forgiven for fearing for the future of themselves and their families. Like Jennifer Guinness's immediate relations and close friends, they kept their mouths firmly shut on the kidnap and the ripple effects it has had throughout the Irish society.

Their discretion has always been an essential ingredient of membership of that elite, particularly if it was based on "old" family money, carefully husbanded and passed down through succeeding generations, and was old Protestant money from an ascendancy deemed to have ended with the foundation of an independent Irish state in 1922.

In an overwhelming minority, they either packed up and headed north or crossed "the pond", as the Irish Sea is euphemistically called, to start afresh in Britain. Those who remained settled for the quiet life, aware that many nationalists suspected their loyalty to the fledgling state, and refrained from entering debate on controversial social issues. They tended to remain apart from the main institutions of the state — the army, police force, and Dail. There is, for instance, only one Protestant deputy in the Dail compared with three from the Jewish faith.

John and Jennifer Guinness epitomized an older Anglo-Irish tradition. Both followed the well-worn path of the financially comfortable and were largely educated at English boarding schools. After Eton, he served in the Royal Navy while Jennifer,

from a family with a tradition of service in the British Army, did like so many girls from a similar background, a *corde bleu* cookery course.

But while the south of Dublin is considered the socially acceptable side of the city to live, the Guinnesses stuck with family tradition, remaining firmly on the north side — albeit in the exclusive Bally area of Howth.

There they lived in a cul-de-sac off one of the best roads in the area, a road to which many of the socially ambitious aspire and where modern concrete and glass ranch-style bungalows stand adjacent to older more traditional homes, clad in ivy, and surrounded by landscaped gardens and trees.

Only the presence of a policeman guarding the lane leading to the family's home and four parked cars from which press photographers peered, indicated that the peaceful rhythm of upper-class life had been rudely and violently shattered.

While John Guinness waited by the telephone at his home, less than a mile away his elderly mother, looking distraught and distracted, kept a lonely vigil in her rambling house. A fire blazed in the hearth and the table was laid for a solitary lunch as she walked slowly to the window.

To inquiries about her missing daughter-in-law, the old lady, eyes reddened through lack of sleep, replied: "I have been told to say nothing. Thank you so much for coming."

Though family friends and others at risk from abduction have refused to comment on the kidnap, it has nevertheless sent a shiver of apprehension through the boardrooms of the Republic's banks and large companies. Part of the country's charm has been its informality and a pace of life retaining some of the tranquility of an era long since gone in the United Kingdom. Slowly this attraction is being destroyed and few will be prepared to chance keeping the "open house" that made John and Jennifer Guinness so popular.

Richard Ford

### THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

#### Today's events

##### Royal engagements

Princess Anne opens Oxford House, Uxley, nr. Bishops Cleeve, 10.15; and later opens the Family Finding Centre, Hertford, 2.25.

The Duke of Gloucester visits The Queen's Hunting Lodge, Epping Forest, 10.15; and later attends a reception at the Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, SW1, 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester opens the 24th British Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 5.45.

#### New exhibitions

Beyond the Shore: photographs of underwater life in a Cornish estuary. Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 6. Sun 2.30 to 6 (ends May 9).

British Colour Woodcut 1895-40: Alpine Club Gallery, 74 South Audley St, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 (ends April 26).

Recent work by Albert Irwin: Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St, W1; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (ends May 10).

British and Spanish armies in the Peninsular War, National Army Museum, Royal Hospital

#### Exhibition in progress

Ceramics by Ben Arup and glass by Tessa Clegg: Coppenhagen Connection, Lock House, Bevington, East Oxford; Wed to Mon 10.30 to 6 (ends May 12).

Piano recital by Raymond Clark: British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, W1, 7.

Concert by the Cornet Music Group: Southwark Cathedral, SE1, 1.10.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus: Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia and Baradley Creswick and Vladimir Spivakov (violin): Spa Grand Hall, Scarborough, 7.30.

#### Nature notes

An army of migrant birds has been halted in France and Spain, waiting for the northern winds to drop before they flock into Britain. A few hardy willow warblers and swallows have already arrived. Little ringed plovers have also come in, from the Mediterranean; many of these small, neat warblers, with a piping call, will nest on sandy islands in deserted gravel pits. Most resident birds are courting. Male tufted ducks swim close to the brooding females, giving soft, lifting whistles only heard at this time of the year: their black crests stand out from the back of their heads like piglets. Great crested grebes approach each other with a call like rattling pebbles; they shake their heads and the orange ruffs tremble on their long white necks. Cormorants that spent the winter inland have mostly gone back to the coast: black-headed gulls are returning in large formations to eastern Europe. Col's foot flowers are looking rusty; in this species, the leaves only appear after the flowers have died, but then they grow very large. Bluebell leaves are up in thick bunches; sailfins are bright with yellow catkins.

#### Roads

London and South-east: A13: Contrail between Masefield Gardens and Gosport Lane, Barking; two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between Hutton Bridge and junction 18 (Chorleywood); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 18 (Chorleywood) and junction 19 (Hemel Hempstead); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 19 (Hemel Hempstead) and junction 20 (St Albans); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 20 (St Albans) and junction 21 (Watlington); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 21 (Watlington) and junction 22 (Banbury); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 22 (Banbury) and junction 23 (Oxford); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 23 (Oxford) and junction 24 (Reading); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 24 (Reading) and junction 25 (Newbury); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 25 (Newbury) and junction 26 (Wokingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 26 (Wokingham) and junction 27 (Basingstoke); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 27 (Basingstoke) and junction 28 (Farnham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 28 (Farnham) and junction 29 (Guildford); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 29 (Guildford) and junction 30 (Woking); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 30 (Woking) and junction 31 (Epsom); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 31 (Epsom) and junction 32 (Surrey); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 32 (Surrey) and junction 33 (Kent); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 33 (Kent) and junction 34 (Sussex); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 34 (Sussex) and junction 35 (Hampshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 35 (Hampshire) and junction 36 (Dorset); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 36 (Dorset) and junction 37 (Wiltshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 37 (Wiltshire) and junction 38 (Berkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 38 (Berkshire) and junction 39 (Oxfordshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 39 (Oxfordshire) and junction 40 (Buckinghamshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 40 (Buckinghamshire) and junction 41 (Bedfordshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 41 (Bedfordshire) and junction 42 (Hertfordshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 42 (Hertfordshire) and junction 43 (Northamptonshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 43 (Northamptonshire) and junction 44 (Leicestershire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 44 (Leicestershire) and junction 45 (Lincolnshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 45 (Lincolnshire) and junction 46 (Nottinghamshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 46 (Nottinghamshire) and junction 47 (Derbyshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 47 (Derbyshire) and junction 48 (Cheshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 48 (Cheshire) and junction 49 (Lancashire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 49 (Lancashire) and junction 50 (Yorkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 50 (Yorkshire) and junction 51 (North Yorkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 51 (North Yorkshire) and junction 52 (South Yorkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 52 (South Yorkshire) and junction 53 (West Yorkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 53 (West Yorkshire) and junction 54 (East Yorkshire); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 54 (East Yorkshire) and junction 55 (North East); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 55 (North East) and junction 56 (South East); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 56 (South East) and junction 57 (West Midlands); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 57 (West Midlands) and junction 58 (East Midlands); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 58 (East Midlands) and junction 59 (North West); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 59 (North West) and junction 60 (South West); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 60 (South West) and junction 61 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 61 (London) and junction 62 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 62 (Birmingham) and junction 63 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 63 (Manchester) and junction 64 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 64 (Liverpool) and junction 65 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 65 (Cardiff) and junction 66 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 66 (Belfast) and junction 67 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 67 (Glasgow) and junction 68 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 68 (Edinburgh) and junction 69 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 69 (London) and junction 70 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 70 (Birmingham) and junction 71 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 71 (Manchester) and junction 72 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 72 (Liverpool) and junction 73 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 73 (Cardiff) and junction 74 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 74 (Belfast) and junction 75 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 75 (Glasgow) and junction 76 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 76 (Edinburgh) and junction 77 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 77 (London) and junction 78 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 78 (Birmingham) and junction 79 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 79 (Manchester) and junction 80 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 80 (Liverpool) and junction 81 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 81 (Cardiff) and junction 82 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 82 (Belfast) and junction 83 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 83 (Glasgow) and junction 84 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 84 (Edinburgh) and junction 85 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 85 (London) and junction 86 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 86 (Birmingham) and junction 87 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 87 (Manchester) and junction 88 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 88 (Liverpool) and junction 89 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 89 (Cardiff) and junction 90 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 90 (Belfast) and junction 91 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 91 (Glasgow) and junction 92 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 92 (Edinburgh) and junction 93 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 93 (London) and junction 94 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 94 (Birmingham) and junction 95 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 95 (Manchester) and junction 96 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 96 (Liverpool) and junction 97 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 97 (Cardiff) and junction 98 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 98 (Belfast) and junction 99 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 99 (Glasgow) and junction 100 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 100 (Edinburgh) and junction 101 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 101 (London) and junction 102 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 102 (Birmingham) and junction 103 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 103 (Manchester) and junction 104 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 104 (Liverpool) and junction 105 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 105 (Cardiff) and junction 106 (Belfast); 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two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 113 (Cardiff) and junction 114 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 114 (Belfast) and junction 115 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 115 (Glasgow) and junction 116 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 116 (Edinburgh) and junction 117 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 117 (London) and junction 118 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 118 (Birmingham) and junction 119 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 119 (Manchester) and junction 120 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 120 (Liverpool) and junction 121 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 121 (Cardiff) and junction 122 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 122 (Belfast) and junction 123 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 123 (Glasgow) and junction 124 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 124 (Edinburgh) and junction 125 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 125 (London) and junction 126 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 126 (Birmingham) and junction 127 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 127 (Manchester) and junction 128 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 128 (Liverpool) and junction 129 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 129 (Cardiff) and junction 130 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 130 (Belfast) and junction 131 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 131 (Glasgow) and junction 132 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 132 (Edinburgh) and junction 133 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 133 (London) and junction 134 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 134 (Birmingham) and junction 135 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 135 (Manchester) and junction 136 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 136 (Liverpool) and junction 137 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 137 (Cardiff) and junction 138 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 138 (Belfast) and junction 139 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 139 (Glasgow) and junction 140 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 140 (Edinburgh) and junction 141 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 141 (London) and junction 142 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 142 (Birmingham) and junction 143 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 143 (Manchester) and junction 144 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 144 (Liverpool) and junction 145 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 145 (Cardiff) and junction 146 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 146 (Belfast) and junction 147 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 147 (Glasgow) and junction 148 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 148 (Edinburgh) and junction 149 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 149 (London) and junction 150 (Birmingham); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 150 (Birmingham) and junction 151 (Manchester); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 151 (Manchester) and junction 152 (Liverpool); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 152 (Liverpool) and junction 153 (Cardiff); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 153 (Cardiff) and junction 154 (Belfast); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 154 (Belfast) and junction 155 (Glasgow); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 155 (Glasgow) and junction 156 (Edinburgh); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail between junction 156 (Edinburgh) and junction 157 (London); two lanes westbound (am to 5.30 am); two lanes eastbound (3.30 pm to 7.30 pm) M25: Contrail



STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1399.3 (-12.6)  
FT-SE 100  
1683.1 (-11.0)  
USM (Datastream)  
118.76 (+0.41)

THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.4806 (-0.0004)  
W German mark  
3.4189 (+0.0126)  
Trade-weighted  
76.4 (+0.3)

BHP buys into Elders

The battle for Broken Hill Proprietary, Australia's largest company, took another strange twist yesterday when BHP announced details of an A\$1.2 billion (£600 million) agreement with Elders Ltd to buy up to 20 per cent of Elders' capital.

Hospital site stake sold

The Department of Health and Social Security has sold its part of the St George's Hospital site at London's Hyde Park Corner to a mystery buyer. The sale follows the breakdown of negotiations with the Grosvenor Estate, which owns over half the site.

Boustead loss

Boustead's 1985 profits have been hit by the tin crisis and problems on the Singapore Stock Exchange. The group made a loss of £702,000 and declared exceptional debts of £2.29 million arising from investments. The dividend is passed.

Govett terms

Govett Atlantic Investment Trust and Govett Enterprise Investment Trust have agreed terms for a merger through a scheme of arrangement involving all the ordinary shares and 5% per cent preference shares of Enterprise not already owned by Atlantic.

Highland lift

Highland Distilleries lifted profits from £4.47 million to £5.03 million before tax in the six months to February 28, 1986. Turnover was up from £54.5 million to £59.1 million, and the interim dividend is increased from 0.56p to 0.62p.

New owner

Citicorp Investment Bank yesterday moved to 100 per cent ownership of Scrimgeour Vickers, the stockbroker. Mr Richard Fulford becomes chairman of Scrimgeour and Mr Frederick Pettit managing director and chief executive.

'No' to firm

Pegler-Hattersley, the industrial holding company, rejected the £178 million bid from F H Tomkins saying it had no industrial or commercial merit and that it was based on a large amount of Tomkins' overvalued paper.

No referral

The proposed merger of Allianz AG Holding and Cornhill Insurance will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York  
Dow Jones 1790.57 (+4.49)  
Tokyo  
Nikkei Dow 15396.76 (+10.38)  
Hong Kong  
Hang Seng 1785.45 (+1.24)  
Amsterdam  
Euro Stoxx 272.82 (+0.22)  
Sydney  
All Ordinaries 2243.9 (+49.4)  
Frankfurt  
DAX 1032.5 (+3.00)  
Paris  
CAC 370.1 (+3.00)  
Zurich  
SIX 2247.70 (+3.00)

CURRENCIES

London  
£/\$ 1.4806  
£/DM 3.4189  
£/FF 110.8840  
£/Yen 255.035  
£/Indec 76.4

INTEREST RATES

London  
Bank Base 11%  
3-month interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
3-month eligible bills 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
USC  
Prime Rate 9%  
Federal Funds 8 1/2%  
3-month Treasury Bills 5.95-5.94%  
30-year bonds 12 1/2-12 3/4%

Rising wage costs push up manufactured goods prices

By Richard Thomson

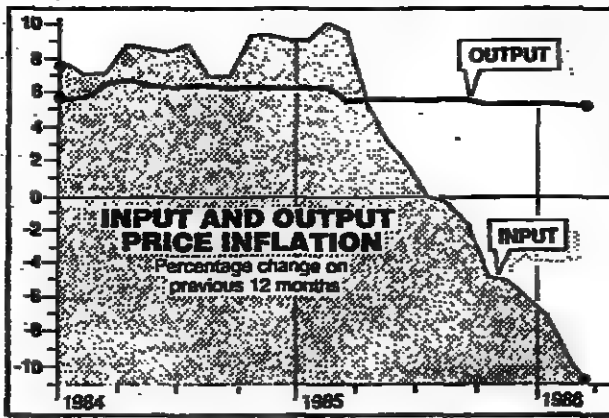
Rising wage costs over the year to the end of March caused a further increase in the prices of manufactured goods despite the biggest fall in industry's raw material and fuel costs for nearly 30 years, according to government figures published yesterday.

Input prices paid by industry for fuel and materials dropped by 10.9 per cent over the 12 months to March, compared with a decline of 9.4 per cent for February.

It is the ninth month in succession that input prices have fallen and almost matched the level reached in the late 1950s when the reopening of the Suez Canal helped to push down the cost of raw material imports. It compares with an annual rate of increase of 9.5 per cent a year ago.

The monthly decline in input costs during March was 3.1 per cent, compared with a 1 per cent drop in February.

At the same time, prices charged by industry rose over the same period by 5 per cent,



a slight drop of 0.1 per cent on the previous month. The monthly rise was 0.6 per cent, compared with 0.5 per cent in February.

Department of Trade and Industry officials said the difference between input and output prices was now one of the largest on record.

They said the increase in costs, charged by industry

included relatively high labour costs which were rising at between 4 and 5 per cent a year, according to Treasury calculations.

While wages account for about 70 per cent of industry's costs, falling raw material and fuel prices account for only about 25 per cent. The effect on the price of manufactured goods of rising labour costs

was therefore much greater, officials said.

The sharp fall in input costs for March was caused partly by a seasonal decline in electricity costs and the DTI said this was also likely to affect the April result. Another factor was the fall in the price of oil products, such as heating oil and diesel.

The cost of raw material imports declined as the pound strengthened against other currencies, rising by 0.4 per cent against a basket of currencies over the year to March, compared with a fall of 3.3 per cent in February.

Against the dollar, sterling strengthened by 2.7 per cent during March, compared with 0.7 per cent in the previous month.

These factors were offset only partly by higher prices of domestically produced food.

Apart from rising wage costs, about one third of the increase in output prices was attributable to changes in tobacco duties introduced in the Budget.

Saatchi asks for £406m

By Richard Lander

Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency and business services group whose clients include the Conservative Party and British Airways, made a £406 million rights call on its shareholders yesterday, signalling its intention to continue growing through acquisitions.

The size of the issue, the third biggest equity rights issue in Britain yet and four times as large as Saatchi's last rights call 12 months ago, takes the company's market capitalization to around £850 million and will enable it to purchase groups far bigger than it has been doing so far. Although it made 12 takeovers in 1985, the most expensive cost only £9.5 million.

The company is thought to have identified targets for about £100 million of the rights money. The first purchase was also identified yesterday as the New York-based advertising agency, Backer and Spivey, which has annual billings of \$400 million. The acquisition of B and S, which vaults Saatchi from fourth in the world advertising league to second behind America's Young and Rubicam in terms of billings, will cost \$50 million initially, with additional performance-related payments later.

Saatchi is also at an advanced stage of buying a European management consultancy group, which analysts expect to cost about £10 million. The \$80 million purchase of the American Hay Group consulting firm in 1984 is its biggest buy so far.

Saatchi said yesterday it was aiming to become market leader and capture a 10 per cent share in each field in which it operates, from advertising to public relations and marketing.

For the year to September 30 Saatchi now expects earnings per share to rise by 20 per cent from last year's 45p and an increase in pretax profits from £40.5 million to at least £67.9 million.

City displeasure with the thought of so much of a rights issue of this size remaining in the bank appeared to be the main reason behind Saatchi's share price tumbling 85p to 855p yesterday.

The underwritten issue is being made on a seven-for-eight basis to ordinary shareholders and is also extended to holders of the convertible preference shares issued in last year's rights call.

McKechie 'no' to Evered offer

By Cliff Feldman

In a sudden change of direction, the fast-expanding Evered engineering group yesterday launched a takeover bid worth £17 million for McKechie Brothers, the beleaguered Midlands metals and plastics group, as the stock market wondered whether it was ready to pounce on the industrial conglomerate TI.

McKechie, which has only just beaten off an assault by Williams Holdings, rejected the offer by Evered, run by brothers Osman and Raschid Abdullah.

Mr Osman Abdullah admitted the bid was opportunistic. "We have been watching the company for some time. The two businesses would make a great fit. It was only when Williams withdrew that we decided to make our move. If Williams decides to come back we are quite prepared to make a fight of it."

Mr Nigel Rudd, chairman of Williams Holdings, said: "I thought that since we pulled out McKechie has looked

vulnerable, so I am not surprised at the bid. We are watching the situation with great interest."

Evered, capitalized at £35 million and with 3,500 employees, is tackling a company worth more and with a workforce of 6,000. It is offering a straight share swap - four of its own for five McKechie, valuing them at 268p each. In the stock market last night McKechie closed at 275p, up 53p on the day, indicating the prospects of a counter-offer.

Mr Osman Abdullah said a meeting had been arranged with the McKechie's chairman, Dr Jim Butler, for today. However, Dr Butler was firmly opposed to the bid last night. "I do not think that the Abdullahs' certain brand of magic would work here," he said.

Meanwhile, Evered is continuing to play its cat and mouse game with TI, the Raleigh bicycles and Creta cooker concern, of which it controls 20 per cent.

Woolworth sell-off

Woolworth is selling its 12 edge-of-town Woolco supermarkets to the Dec Corporation food group for £26 million. Dec intends to convert them into Carrefour hypermarkets.

Mr Geoff Minkley, the Woolworth chief executive, said the sale was not linked with the takeover bid from

Dixons. Woolco was in the grocery and adult clothing areas which Woolworth had decided to leave. The stores, which employ 3,000, are at Bournemouth, Camberley, Cwmbran, Hatfield, Killingworth, Livingston, Middleton, Newtownards, Oadby, Sheffield, Thornaby and Washington.

Imperial backs bid by Hanson

By Alison Eadie

The board of Imperial Group yesterday recommended shareholders to accept the £2.8 billion bid from Hanson Trust, after the failure of the preferred bid from United Biscuits last Friday.

Hanson Trust announced it had secured 30 per cent acceptance, taking its control to 44 per cent. Its offer has been extended until Friday.

Lord Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, met Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman of Imperial, yesterday to discuss the future management structure and policies of Imperial. It has been agreed that Hanson Trust representatives will join the Imperial board on Hanson's offer becoming unconditional.

United Biscuits yesterday placed its 14.9 per cent stake in Imperial in the market at 338p to give a gross profit of around £20 million, enough to cover all its bid costs.

Imperial's price came back in the stock market to close yesterday at 345p, down 18p. Hanson Trust shares also eased back 8p to 177p.

The sale of Golden Wonder, Imperial's crisps and snacks division, to Delaney for £60 million now looks certain to fail. The sale was conditional upon United Biscuits winning the bid. Delaney said yesterday it was still interested, but Hanson does not have any plans to sell.

Hanson looks certain to be able to declare victory on Friday.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Right and wrongs in the Distillers case

It is conceivable, just, that a small number of investing institutions which would not normally consider themselves gullible might allow themselves to be misled into taking the inferior Argyll offer for Distillers. As sober trustees of other people's savings, they ought not to be tempted into error by the smooth skills of Saatchi & Saatchi, Argyll's hidden persuaders and the sales pitch of James Gulliver himself, Argyll's genial mastermind.

All three may be admired for their extreme professionalism but there is too much at stake in the bidding for Distillers to be left to artful advertising and clever public relations. If Distillers - still a major company and the core of the Scotch whisky industry despite its appalling record of mismanagement - is to be revitalized and made a dominant, and profitable, international force, it needs to be taken over by a group with the resources and will to do it. While no one would deny that Jimmy Gulliver has shown his capacity for financial management and his ability to develop profitable, downmarket retailing businesses, Argyll simply does not have the structure, the experience or the people to make the most of the Distillers' opportunity.

Guinness undoubtedly has these qualities. While Argyll would not doubt put up a dazzling short-term performance should it acquire Distillers, that is not the issue that should concern the institutions, nor for that matter, the private shareholders. Any shareholder who wanted a profitable ride should have got off the stock market roundabout by now.

Argyll's offer, worth last night 744.6p per Distillers share compared with the best Guinness offer of 775.81p, is due to close tomorrow, although it might be extended to Friday, the closing day for the Guinness bid. In the closing stages of what has been a bitterly fought

contest, Argyll has sought to conceal its lack of a credible strategy for the development of Distillers' businesses in two ways: it has repeatedly attempted to rubbish the positive case Guinness has put to the institutions and it has, belatedly, claimed through advertisements that it does have a record in international drinks marketing. The claim is not to be taken seriously.

Argyll's merchant banking advisers, Samuel Montagu and Charterhouse Japhet, have also indulged in unprecedented buying of Argyll shares in order to sustain the price and thus the advertised value of Argyll's offer for Distillers. They have also, it appears, sold Guinness shares short in an endeavour to undermine the worth of the rival bid. Neither tactic should commend itself to the fund managers and those who sit in judgement over them.

Argyll and Mr Gulliver's closest supporters are now under serious pressure, as yesterday's market response to the announcement of more large buying of Argyll shares by Montagu and Charterhouse indicated. They realize that both the arithmetic of acceptances, the scope for further buying of Distillers shares in the market by each side and the mood among serious investors and independent brokers which favours Guinness, all make it impossible for Argyll to win. The most Argyll can now hope to achieve is a stalemate, in which neither Argyll nor Guinness had control. In such circumstances, there is a likelihood that both bids would lapse and Distillers would remain independent. That would be in no one's interest, save possible Distillers' board members.

The responsibility of all Distillers shareholders, especially the institutions, from the Prudential down, is clear. The Argyll bid must fail, preferably tomorrow, certainly by Friday.

Doubts over share prices

The extremely sharp rise in stock market prices - around a fifth in February and March - followed by the recent profit-taking, has enabled analysts of a more cautious frame of mind to peep out of the closet again. And not a moment too soon. It is not simply that a bull market in shares lasting virtually a full decade defies experience and must end sometime.

For the stock market, there are more pressing questions of short-term movements before the trend actually reverses. One sign of caution noted by Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew has been some switching by institutions from shares to index-linked government stocks.

The other way of testing how expensive shares are is to compare the behaviour of the average price/earnings ratio. Those on industrial shares have been accelerating to nearly 17. Nicholas Knight and John Mant of James Capel have looked

back to previous periods of high share ratings and do not draw confidence from the comparison.

Ratings topped 20 in 1968-69 and 1972, but they were the peaks of bull markets which subsequently slumped savagely.

In the earlier boom periods, short-term interest rates were much lower (though rising where they could fall today). The James Capel team thinks the bulls are only likely to push ratings up to those earlier peaks if real interest rates really do fall back to pre-1973 levels. Otherwise, they think the immediate political and economic uncertainties are far greater today despite the apparent conquest of inflation.

To bring shares back back to an average 13.5 times earnings in a year's time would require only a modest 7 per cent drop in British share prices. But that would take a lot of steam out of a mature bull market.

Yen has risen far enough, says Japanese minister

From David Smith Tokyo

A further sharp rise in the yen would cause serious difficulties for the Japanese economy, Mr Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister, said yesterday. He added that he had not faced direct calls for a yen appreciation at last week's IMF meetings in Washington, and that stability of exchange rates was now the most important goal.

In an interview with a small group of foreign journalists, Mr Takeshita said that the environment was right for lower interest rates in Japan and the United States, but that the timing of reductions was the responsibility of the central banks of the two countries.

Trade was beginning to feel the effects of the yen's rise, the finance minister said. Exports volume was down on a year ago and import volume was recovering. He refused to be drawn on the question of how soon the \$60 billion (\$40 billion) trade surplus was likely to start to decline.

Mr Takeshita is a key figure in Japanese politics and one of three candidates to succeed Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone as prime minister in the autumn. He made it clear that whether finance minister or leader, he is keen to reform Japan's tax system, and in particular the tax concessions available on small savings.

"That is the major topic for next year, and it has to be dealt with," he said. However, he gave a warning that tax reforms alone might not be sufficient to reduce the saving ratio in Japan, currently around 20 per cent of income.

Four other factors contribute to this high saving ratio, he said. Japanese people save because it is a tradition drummed into them by their parents, to provide private



Noboru Takeshita: currency measures costing votes

education for their children, to provide for old age, and because the Japanese system of bonus payments for employees encourages living on regular income, and saving the bonus.

Mr Takeshita is a fiscal conservative, unlike one of his challengers for the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Mr Kiuchi Miyazawa. Mr Miyazawa, a former minister of finance, argues that maturing long-term debt should be refinanced, providing room for fiscal manoeuvre.

Mr Takeshita made it clear that he will pursue the Nakasone line of eliminating dependency on deficit-financing bonds by 1990. "The current fiscal climate is loose, we must tighten it," he said. "We must not engage in any new deficit financing."

He considered the forthcoming economic summit in Tokyo unlikely to result in a new initiative for an international monetary conference aimed at restoring semi-fixed exchange rates.

"This matter was taken up at the Williamsburg summit. I do not think that the establishment of an international monetary conference will be decided in Tokyo."

on monetary reform is in line with the report of the Group of Ten, which came out against the concept of semi-fixed, or target zones, for currencies.

"I think that the stabilization of the foreign exchange rate can only be had as a result of coordinated economic policy," Mr Takeshita said. The finance ministers of the seven summit countries were meeting to discuss the improved prospects for world growth without inflation, he added, along with the need for mutual surveillance.

Mr Takeshita, Mr Miyazawa and the third contender for the LDP leadership, Mr Shinjuro Abe, the foreign minister, have begun to campaign subtly for power. Mr Takeshita faces the problem of explaining to businessmen that the yen's rise was necessary.

He said that on Sunday he had visited ceramics manufacturers who all complained of the great difficulty they had in securing contracts at a yen rate of 180 to the dollar. "As the rate of the yen has gone up, my popularity has gone down," he observed.

In March, exports in dollar terms were up by 24.1 per cent on a year earlier. But in volume, they were down by 2.1 per cent and in yen terms by 14.2 per cent.

The effects of Mr Nakasone's economic package will come through strongly from the summer onwards, Mr Takeshita said, with public sector capital spending, a rise in housing starts and the June reduction in gas and electricity prices all boosting domestic demand.

Calculations by Japan's economic planning agency suggest that the package will boost the growth rate by 0.7 points in fiscal 1986, to meet targeted growth of 4 per cent.

**Oppenheimer**

**Unit Trust statistics for the year to 1st April**

Trust	Percentage increase in value	Position and total number in sector
European	+89.7	4th 30
International	+60.3	1st 95
Pacific	+50.7	1st 43
Japan	+49.5	6th 41
Special Situations	+46.9	4th 95
Income & Growth	+43.0	1st 87
U.K.	+32.8	22nd 111
Practical	+20.0	3rd 7
American	+18.2	11th 91
High Income	+17.4	16th 17

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Enterprise's shares have traded at an average discount of 20 per cent, two points less than Atlantic. That differential presumably reflects the smaller market in Enterprise's shares rather than the underlying attractions as their portfolios are very similar.

One result of the deal is that Gower has unwound its last remaining cross-holding. It is left with three trusts, one of which have shares in the others.

"The effect of the amendment is to limit the ability of the Secretary of State to transfer his powers to another agency. But this is a very important aspect of the accountability of the Designated agency," he said yesterday.

"The powers of prosecution and wider powers of investigation will be transferred to the

all between 12p and 20p higher.

Barr & Wallace Arnold "A" gained 19p to 335p as Mr W's five years increased his stake to over 5 per cent. Hillsdown, which has raised its holding in its bid target, S & W Berisford lost 7p to 306p, but Hilliards was marked up 17p to 225p on suggestions of a bid from Salisbury. Expansion news boosted Shandwick 18p to 238p.

In quiet banks, Hanabishi continued to attract speculative support at 290p, up 19p, while the completion of broking acquisition lifted Brown Shipley 35p to 535p.

Life insurance, however, was

Rolls-Royce, which had to be rescued by the Heath Government in 1971 because of the costs of developing the RB211 engine, next week reports its 1985 results which are expected to show a marked improvement on 1984's £26 million netex profits.

ter in the North and London and Bristol in the South.

From September, the new network will be made more widely available in the business market, enabling customers to make calls through Mercury via their BT lines. The process of using Mercury through a BT line will be done automatically, using a gadget called a "smart box" which will be installed with the customer and will mean no more dialling than with an ordinary BT call.

The special Mercury telephone, allowing residential use of the Mercury system, will become available towards the end of the year.

Under a far-reaching ruling by Professor Bryan Corbush, Director General of Telecommunications, BT is to connect calls between its own network and Mercury's.

+ 56p

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## COMMODITIES REVIEW

## Third World lined up for metal mastery

Any suggestion that the outlook for metal prices is brighter could easily invite ridicule, and care is needed in these matters. After six clinically depressing years during which real prices touched possibly their lowest ever, optimism in the industry is at a premium. Yet the omens are better than Delfphic.

London Metal Exchange copper, aluminium and zinc all recovered in the first quarter of this year from the despond of the previous three months. Against that, nickel has barely held steady and lead has performed like the proverbial balloon composed of that material. Tin, which of course was expelled from the LME in disgrace, is in a class of its own.

But all wisdom, as we know, does not reside in the LME. Phelps Dodge has lived to fight another day, and last week's figures from Rio Tinto-Zinc prove that not every mining company is in dire straits.

World economic activity was looking dependable, if not exhilarating, and has been given a shot in the arm by the extraordinary collapse of oil prices. Partly as a result, the prospect for inflation and interest rates is promising.

So there is now a respectable case for arguing that it is not a matter of whether metal prices will rise, but when – or rather, when the fact will be broadly accepted. That will

take care of itself, although it is worth entering the caveat that a boom is unlikely. What will be less obvious is the consequences of a general rise in metal prices.

One important consequence, it is said, will be an acceleration of the drift of mineral production, smelting, refining and even fabrication from developed industrial countries to developing and industrializing competitors. These thoughts are prompted by a publication from the Group of Thirty written by that veteran of metal booms and busts, Sir Roderick Carnegie, chairman of CRA.

Sir Roderick points out that, between 1965 and 1980, developing countries increased their share of world mine production of copper, iron ore and nickel. Their shares of lead and zinc were fairly static. Only bauxite fell. But, peering into the next decade, the trend will be reversed. Developing countries will hold on to their market shares in lead, zinc and bauxite, and strengthen their grip on copper, iron ore and nickel.

This pattern implies that the developed world's mining industry is in secular decline, the chief victim being the United States. The exceptions are Australia and Canada, on which much exploration investment has been concentrated, even during the slump, mainly for political reasons.

Percentage shares in total mine production (tons of contained metal) by economic regions

	Actual 1985			Actual 1980			Projected 1995		
	I	D	CP	I	D	CP	I	D	CP
Copper	39	45	16	31	49	20	25	51	24
Lead	46	34	21	45	33	21	43	35	22
Zinc	57	27	16	50	28	22	51	29	20
Iron ore	44	29	27	34	38	28	28	42	30
Bauxite	16	67	17	34	55	11	32	56	12
Nickel	70	9	21	47	30	23	40	37	22

I = Industrial development  
D = Developing economies  
CP = Centrally planned economies  
Source = Adapted from World Bank

Minerals are an important economic sector in these countries, but they could be hard pressed to compete with developing countries whose wages are lower and whose companies may be publicly owned. About 70 per cent of copper production in developing countries, for example, is state controlled.

The trend away from developed to developing countries is also evident in metal production or smelting, as distinct from mining raw material. Over the 20 years to 1980 the developing countries' share of copper smelting rose from 23 to 34 per cent. The comparable figures for aluminium, zinc and steel were between 6 and 30 per cent, between 14 and 23 per cent and between 11 and 24 per cent respectively. Overall, about a third of Western

smelting capacity is in developing countries.

As production shifts, so will trade. Trade now in copper ore and metal is essentially from the developing to the developed worlds. With aluminium business it is mainly between developed countries. Iron ore is mixed because the biggest exporters are Australia, Brazil and Canada. But two factors are likely to increase the developing countries' share of trade.

The obvious one is that these countries will become bigger producers. But, paradoxically, they will also become bigger consumers. Just as one of the major changes in the pattern of world trade has been more traffic between developing countries, so a higher proportion of developing countries' minerals and metals output will go to other

countries at a similar stage of development.

The argument is borne out by the developing countries' rising share of consumption. Take aluminium, the modern metal. Between 1960 and 1982 demand in developed countries grew by an average 5.6 per cent a year, while in developing countries it went up almost twice as quickly.

The outcome was that over the same period the developing countries' share of aluminium consumption jumped from 5.4 per cent to more than 12 per cent.

It is true that the old relationship between growth in gross national product and metals consumption has broken down. Technological advances, energy efficiency, materials substitution and the decline of manufactured goods (especially metal goods) as a proportion of GNP, have taken their toll.

To some extent, the same forces are working in developing countries. Nevertheless, the much faster growth rates of the developing economies at a lower absolute level of development will continue to push up their share of world metal output and trade.

Higher metal prices will be critical to the process. They will encourage developing countries to procure more of the value added. For example, by undertaking more smelting and refining and even fabrication (aluminium components

are a favourite), promoting exploration which would only be profitable at much higher prices in developed countries, and providing the incentive to expand output from mines which already enjoy the lowest marginal costs (Chilean copper is the compelling instance).

If such a process does emerge, it could have two further intriguing consequences. The first would be the appearance of Third World companies, perhaps to rival the Western mining giants. By no means all of developing country production will be in the hands of Western multi-nationals.

Who is prepared to bet that South Africa's great mining houses will not have a change of owners, forcibly or otherwise, by the mid-1990s?

The second consequence could be the start of metal markets in developing and metal-producing countries. Why should they continue to price their output on COMEX or the LME? The presence of these exchanges in London and New York at least partially reflects a world that has either passed or is passing. A thriving Brazilian futures market would, indeed, set the cat among the pigeons. But then care is needed.

Outlook for Mineral Commodities by R H Carnegie, Group of Thirty, New York, 1986.

Michael Prest

## Law Report April 15 1986

## Savage burglaries deserve severe sentences

*Regina v O'Driscoll (James)*  
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Russell and Mr Justice Farquharson  
(Judgment delivered April 14)

The need to protect elderly and old people living alone who were increasingly selected by burglars for savage, sadistic, cruel and greedy attacks for stealing, was emphasised by the Lord Chief Justice when giving judgment dismissing an appeal against a 15-year prison sentence.

The appeal was brought by James O'Driscoll, aged 43, who was sentenced last October at Bristol Crown Court by the late Mr Justice Tudor Price on conviction of attempted burglary, robbery and causing grievous bodily harm with intent.

Mr J. C. Rees, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant, with a co-accused named Gareth Farr, had been drinking and attempted to burgle a house in Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

The appellant smashed a pane of glass but was unable to open the door and both men returned to the appellant's car.

Later that evening the two called at the home of the victim, Frank Logan, aged about 80, in Runnymede. The appellant pushed his way in demanding to know "Where's the money?" and hitting Mr Logan repeatedly with a hammer on his head, shoulders and his injured leg.

Mr Logan told the appellant where to find a wallet containing £50. The co-accused fetched the wallet.

The appellant then began hitting Mr Logan again on the head, body and leg and said: "Come on where's the rest of the money?"

Mr Logan answered: "There's no more, just kill me and get it over with."

The appellant said: "Don't worry I can do that as well." He also held a lit cigarette to Mr Logan's face.

The co-accused ripped out the telephone wires and both men tied up Mr Logan with wire and gagged him with a towel. They then left, taking with them the money, a leather jacket and other items.

It was not until 6 o'clock the following morning that Mr Logan was discovered by a neighbour. He was taken to hospital where X-rays showed his skull to be fractured and his right leg had been fractured.

In sentencing the appellant, the late Mr Justice Tudor Price said that the attack was "savage, sadistic, cruel and greedy" and that the appellant knew the victim was old and defenceless and his house had been chosen for that very reason and he had been subjected to torture so that the appellant could make him reveal where his money was. The offence called for very severe punishment. That kind of conduct was "unforgotten" and "unforgotten" as the appellant had behaved and leaving "that poor old gentleman in a wheelchair for the rest of his life" society had to call for punishment and for the protection of old people.

The Lord Chief Justice said that it seemed to their Lordships that the remarks made by Mr Justice Tudor Price were fully justified. Not only in his experience, but in the experience of their Lordships' court, there was an increasing tendency for burglars to select as victims elderly or old people living on their own. It was plain why.

First, they were not likely to offer much resistance and the chances were that they had not inconsiderable sums of money concealed in their home which the burglars would be enabled to steal.

Consequently it seemed to their Lordships that, in cases such as the present, where thugs selected old people living alone as victims and attacked them in their own homes and then tortured them in order to make them hand over their valuables in such a savage fashion, then that was the sort of sentence which they could expect, whatever had happened in past cases.

One hoped that that, in so far as lay in the power of their Lordships' court, might have some effect in protecting these old folk from such savage, sadistic, cruel and greedy attacks.

Whatever might be the circumstances surrounding the appellant or his record, it had to be made clear that this sort of attack would attract that sort of sentence.

## When councils should be encouraged to invoke wardship

*In re L. H. (a Minor)*

Before Mr Justice Sheldon  
(Judgment given April 14)

Local authorities should be encouraged to resort to the wardship jurisdiction for judicial help in cases of difficulty, complexity, possible notoriety or where a stalemate had been reached.

Mr Justice Sheldon so held in the Family Division when giving reasons in open court for refusing to dismiss wardship proceedings initiated by Surrey County Council relating to a boy aged eight. The parents had sought to have the wardship proceedings dismissed.

Mr S.C. Russell Flint for the local authority; Mr Alastair Pibladro for the parents.

MR JUSTICE SHELDON said that the boy was born in July 1978 and had been in the care of the local authority since August 1984. The parents both suffered from mental problems which had meant that both had been in hospital on occasions.

On December 14, 1984 the authority had assumed parental rights by a resolution which had been confirmed by a juvenile court. The authority had decided that it would be in the best interests of the boy to be adopted and on August 9, 1985 all access by the parents had been terminated.

That access had consisted of one short visit a fortnight.

By that decision the parents had the right to apply to the juvenile court for an access order under section 12C of the Child Care Act 1980, as inserted by Schedule 1 of the Health and Social Services and Social Security Adjudications Act 1983, and in November the juvenile court granted the mother an order for access at times to be agreed between the council and the mother and to take place on neutral ground where possible.

The local authority had been invited to appeal to the High Court but on further reflection, supported by the view of a child psychiatrist that access between the boy and the parents was not beneficial, the authority decided that in the best interests of the child the proper procedure would be to subordinate their parental rights to the wardship jurisdiction and invite the judge to decide all the questions relating to the child's future.

In the meantime the authority agreed that the parents should have access amounting to two hours every six weeks.

The parents now sought to have the originating summons struck out on the grounds that the summons was an abuse of the powers of the court or that the child should cease to be a ward of court as the juvenile court was seized of the matter under the provisions of the Child Care Act 1980.

The parents' case was the converse of *A v Liverpool City Council* (1982) AC 363.

It was submitted by Mr Pibladro first, that where a local authority had been entrusted by Parliament with the power and duty to make decisions as to the welfare of children there was an obligation to exercise that power without recourse to wardship proceedings save in strictly limited circumstances; and second,

that the wardship jurisdiction should not be invoked where Parliament had provided the juvenile or some other court with adequate powers with which to deal with the situation, particularly if there had already been recourse to that jurisdiction. He argued that the powers of the local authority were not inadequate and the wardship jurisdiction should not have been invoked.

His Lordship said that it could not be said to be interference with the decision of a local authority if that authority was inviting the High Court to make the decision in question.

His Lordship agreed with the observation of Mr Justice Dunn in *In re D* (1977) Fam 159, 166 that "far from local authorities being discouraged from applying to court in wardship... they should be encouraged to do so".

It was significant and in his Lordship's opinion to be applauded – particularly in the current climate of public concern over the welfare of children – that local authorities had been turning to the High Court for help in cases of difficulty, complexity, possible notoriety or where a stalemate had been reached.

Accordingly the first submission was rejected.

In support of the second submission reliance had been placed on the decision of the Court of Appeal in *In re M* (1985) Fam 60.

In that case there were passages which, taken in isolation, suggested that the wardship jurisdiction was not to be invoked if the juvenile court had adequate powers to deal with the situation.

Those passages should not be taken out of context and were not authority either for the proposition that the fact that a lower court had been given adequate powers to deal with problems relating to the upbringing of a child should exclude the wardship jurisdiction; or for the proposition that the local authority was precluded from the wardship jurisdiction because the jurisdiction of the lower court had been invoked.

In the present case there were strong reasons for the court to exercise its discretion in wardship proceedings.

The juvenile court had delayed and rendered the task of finding suitable adoptive parents far more difficult. In addition, the ambiguity and uncertainties of the access order raised doubts whether the juvenile court appreciated the issues and what would happen in the future.

Those doubts justified a lack of confidence in that particular tribunal.

The child would remain a ward of court.

Solicitors: Mr F. A. Stone, Kingston upon Thames; Triggs Turner & Co, Guildford.

## Correction

In *National Westminster Bank plc v Riley* the solicitors for the defendant were Roland Robinson & Featons, Blackpool, acting through their London agents Allan Jay & Co.

## GREENWELL MONTAGU &amp; Co

On 14 April 1986, the stockbrokers W. Greenwell became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Samuel Montagu and thus a member of the Midland Bank Group. The name of the company has been changed to Greenwell Montagu and Co.

For Equities  
Private Clients Corporate Finance

Row Relis House  
Bread Street  
London EC4M 9EL  
Telephone 01-236 2040

For Gifts

SuHolk House  
5 Laurence Pountney Hill  
London EC4R 0EU  
Telephone 01-283 3060

A member of the Midland Bank Group

## Hanson Trust offer for Imperial.

The United Biscuits offer for Imperial has now lapsed. The Hanson Trust offer is the only offer available and it next closes on Friday 18 April\* at 3pm. To accept the Hanson Trust offer send in the green acceptance form.\*\*

HANSON TRUST

\*Unless by then it is unconditional as to acceptances. \*\*The cash alternative is no longer available.

## Burchell to be Burmah Oil Exploration chief

Burmah Oil Exploration: Mr Michael Burchell has been named as chief executive and managing director.

National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting: Mr Jim Fallon has been named chairman.

Hill Samuel & Co: Mr Peter J. Donald has been named as a director.

Howden Group: Mr A. B. R. Cheek has become deputy managing director, and Mr J. N. Allison has joined the board. Abbey: Mr Peter Barrington Meyer has been named as a non-executive director.

The Burton Group: Mr David Carrell has been named personnel director, financial services.

Logica: Mr Graham Moore is to be finance director.

Bowater Zenith Windows: Mr Michael Rigby has become marketing director. Mr Graham Medcroft personnel director. Mr John Ward financial director and Mr Chris Dix production director.

Torvac Processing Group: Mr Geoff Streets has become marketing director.

Burston-Marshall UK: Mr Jean Miller, Mr John Birch, Mr Tim Foster, Mr John Fewler, Miss Jane Lyons and Mr Bill Quirke have joined the board.

I. P. Sharp Associates: Mr Bernard Barnett has been named as European managing director.

Mowlem Property Developments: Mr Norman Hanson has been made a director.

Household Mortgage Corporation: Mr Duncan Young has been appointed managing director and chief executive.

Mr Maxwell Facka has been made executive director, finance, Mr John Robertson executive director, mortgage operations, and Mr Robert Weir executive director, treasury services.

Manders (Holdings): Mr Ray King has become deputy



Graham Moore



Norman Hanson

managing director of Manders Industrial Coatings Division.

Hepworth Ceramic Holdings: Mr F. Sinclair Thomson is to be group chief executive.

Rudolf Wolff & Co (1985): Dr Mr Ahmadzadeh has been named as a director.

AGB Research: Mrs Lynda Keen has become director of information technology.

Black International: Mr Ivor Watkins has joined the board.

Acquasitum: Mr Stuart Hollander has become marketing director.

Ove Arup Partnership: Mr Michael Sargent has been appointed to the partnership board.

## COMPANY NEWS

WITWATERSRAND NIGEL: Figures for 1980. Revenue for quarter to March 31 7381 (6779) for quarter to December 31. Profit before tax 220 (1662). Company expects that recovered grade will be at least as maintained in current quarter, though plans are made for an improvement. Despite the lower gold price of £22,000 a further satisfactory increase in gold production and profits is anticipated.

AIRFLOW STREAMLINES: Directors say they are aware of substantial rise in company's shares, but that they know of no reason for it.

CONNELLS ESTATE AGENTS: Final dividend 3.2p making 4.2p for 1985 (3.5). Figures in £000. Profit on ordinary activities before tax 2,304 (1,745). Earnings per share basic 10.99p (8.22), adjusted 10.47p (8.22). It is proposed to raise about £5.59 million net by a rights issue of 3,334,509 new ordinary shares at 30p on one-for-four basis.

MICROFILM REPROGRAPHICS: Company has entered into conditional agreement to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of FDS Microforms Holdings for £4.25 million, financed by a vendor placing.

SHERWOOD COMPUTER SERVICES: Results for 1985. Dividend 2p, making 3p (2.75p forecast). Figures in £000. Profit before tax 636 (330). Earnings per share 12.1p (6.6). Figures include a contribution to profits of £36,000 from Sherwood Computer.

INTERNATIONAL GROUP: All conditions of the merger of Mercury Securities, Alroy and Smithers, Rowe and Pitman and Mullens and Co have been satisfied or, where appropriate,

waived, and the merger has been implemented.

ASSOCIATED BOOK PUBLISHERS: Company has entered into a conditional agreement to acquire Croom Helm, a specialist academic book publisher, for £3.5 million – £2.48m in cash and the balance by the issue to the vendors of 473,913 new ordinary shares.

FITZWILTON: Company has agreed terms for the disposal of its subsidiary, Crowe Wilson and Co, to Capstan Investment. Fitzwillton owns 20.45 per cent of Capstan's ordinary share capital. The consideration is £1.1 million, representing the discharge of inter-company balances and the realization of investments.

J. DEWHIRST HOLDINGS: Final dividend 0.82p, making 1.1p. Figures in £000. Pre-tax profit for 53 weeks to January 17, 5,304 (4,007). Profit after tax 3,498 (2,644). Earnings per share 3.69p (4.28). Scrip issue of one-for-five ordinary proposed.

BOC GROUP: Holders of £2.1 million of the 9 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 2001/06 took the opportunity last month to convert into ordinary shares. A total of 95.5 per cent of the original issue has been converted.

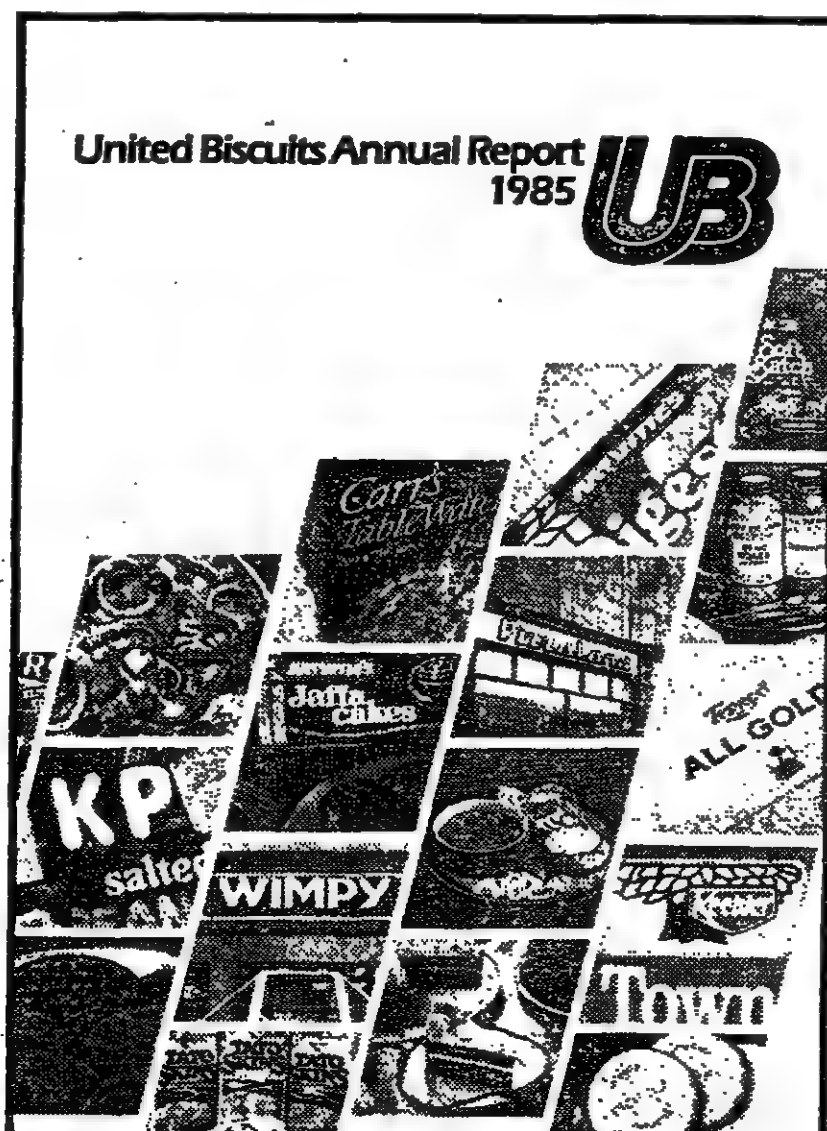
LAIDLAW GROUP: Final dividend 1.7p, making 2.8p for 1985 (2.5). Figures in £000. Profit on ordinary activities before tax 914 (617). Earnings per share 8.50p (7.20).

BRITISH DREDGING: Final dividend 3p, making 3p for 1985 (2.5). Figures in £000. Profit before tax 1,653 (1,350). Earnings per share after tax and before extraordinary items 6.20p (5.15).



# Creating strong brands has made UB a buy-word in the City

(Read our latest Annual Report to see why)



No one has a better track record of creating powerful brands in the food market than United Biscuits.

Brands that are not only well-loved household names but are strong contributors to company profits.

All of which has been achieved by strong and imaginative management.

So just as our brands are in strong positions in their respective markets our company is in a strong position in the financial market.

Strong enough to create new opportunities and to deal with new challenges as and when they occur.

Our latest Annual Report clearly demonstrates the in-depth financial and management strengths of our Group.

In fact, in the words of our Chairman: "...all sectors of our business on both sides of the Atlantic made very significant progress with the result that the outcome for the year was most satisfactory."

For more information simply fill in the coupon and we'll send you a copy.

## United Biscuits

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

To: United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, P.O. Box 40,  
Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5NN.



## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Equities turn nervous

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began April 1. Dealings end April 11. Contango day April 14. Settlement day, April 21.  
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio  
—Gold—

From your portfolio check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Price	Change	%	P/E
1	Chionor	Electronics	100	0	0	10
2	Samuel (H)	Drugs & Srs	100	0	0	10
3	Six Hundred	Industrial S-Z	100	0	0	10
4	Gunnies Pearl	Banking	100	0	0	10
5	BPR Industries	Building Roads	100	0	0	10
6	Unigate	Food	100	0	0	10
7	Cater Allen	Banking	100	0	0	10
8	Goldberg (A)	Drugs & Srs	100	0	0	10
9	Comcap	Electronics	100	0	0	10
10	Stand Charr	Banking	100	0	0	10
11	Whitworth Elec	Industrial L-R	100	0	0	10
12	Pentland Ind	Breweries	100	0	0	10
13	Barr	Industrial A-D	100	0	0	10
14	Brown (John)	Banking	100	0	0	10
15	Kleinwort Benson	Banking	100	0	0	10
16	Barrat Dews	Building & Rds	100	0	0	10
17	James Stroud	Drugs & Srs	100	0	0	10
18	Cantors 'A'	Industrial E-K	100	0	0	10
19	Hawley	Electronics	100	0	0	10
20	Clark (Matthew)	Breweries	100	0	0	10
21	Parker Knoll 'A'	Industrial L-R	100	0	0	10
22	TVS 'NV'	Cinema, TV	100	0	0	10
23	Edward (H)	Drugs & Srs	100	0	0	10
24	Domino	Electronics	100	0	0	10
25	Burnwood Brew	Breweries	100	0	0	10
26	English China Clay	Industrial E-K	100	0	0	10
27	Evered	Electronics	100	0	0	10
28	Grosvener	Industrial L-R	100	0	0	10
29	Lon Int'l	Industrial L-R	100	0	0	10
30	Radburn-Schepers	Banking	100	0	0	10
31	Nat West	Industrial A-D	100	0	0	10
32	Broken Hill	Chemicals, Pls	100	0	0	10
33	Reynolds Hops	Industrial S-Z	100	0	0	10
34	Whitcomb	Drugs & Srs	100	0	0	10
35	Castle IS	Industrial S-Z	100	0	0	10
36	Woodhouse & Rix	Industrial S-Z	100	0	0	10
37	Suffield Spelman	Chemicals, Pls	100	0	0	10
38	Union	Banking	100	0	0	10
39	Newmark (Louis)	Electronics	100	0	0	10
40	Rutaleis	Electronics	100	0	0	10
41	NEI	Electronics	100	0	0	10
42	Crown House	Industrial A-D	100	0	0	10
43	Fisher (Albert)	Food	100	0	0	10
44	Fogarty	Industrial E-K	100	0	0	10

## Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

## BRITISH FUNDS

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## UNDATED

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## INDEX-LINKED

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1986	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	P/E

## BREWERIES

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## FINANCE AND LAND

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## FOODS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## CINEMAS AND TV

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## ELECTRICALS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## E-K

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## L-R

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## S-Z

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## S-Z

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## S-Z

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## S-Z

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## INSURANCE

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## LEISURE

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## MINING

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## OIL

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## OIL

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## OIL

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## OVERSEAS TRADERS

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## PROPERTY

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## SHIPPING

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## SHOES AND LEATHER

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## TEXTILES

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## TOBACCO

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

## TOBACCO

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
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1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

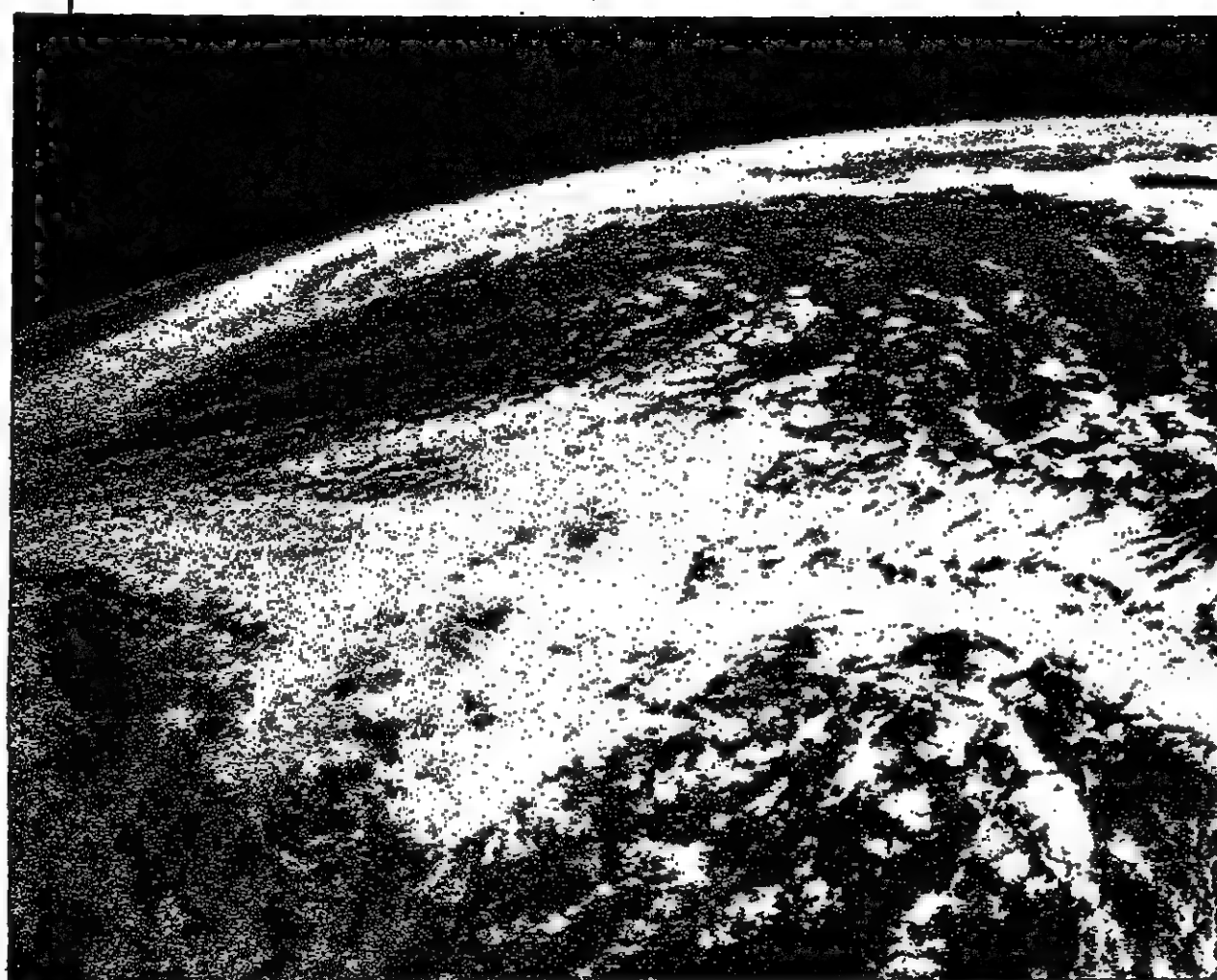
1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio  
—Gold—

1986	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
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# STRENGTH IN DEPTH ACROSS THE WORLD.



**Standard Chartered**

**STRENGTH IN DEPTH  
ACROSS THE WORLD.**

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, HEAD OFFICE: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON EC2N 4DE.

## STATEMENT ON THE 1985 RESULTS BY THE CHAIRMAN THE RT. HON. LORD BARBER.

**P**rofits before taxation of Standard Chartered PLC for the year ended 31 December 1985 amounted to £268 million. The comparable figure for 1984 was £240 million, after restating Standard Bank Investment Corporation Limited (Stanbic) as an associate for that year. The growth in pre-tax profits excluding Stanbic was 25%. Profits after taxation and minority interests amounted to £133 million, compared with £100 million, and the earnings per share increased by 32% to 85.3 pence per share.

An interim dividend of 10.5 pence per share was paid in October and the recommendation of the Board is for a final dividend of 20.0 pence per share. Thus the total payment for the year is 30.5 pence per share, which is covered 2.8 times by earnings.

During 1985 Stanbic ceased to be a subsidiary and became an associate company as a result of its rights issue in which Standard Chartered did not participate; at the year-end the Group shareholding amounted to 43%. Subsequent transactions will have the effect of reducing the Group interest further to 38%. All the 1984 comparative figures have been restated as if Stanbic was an associate also at that time.

Once again exchange rate fluctuations have had a marked effect on earnings as translated into sterling and this year the impact has been adverse as a result of the weakening of the US dollar and of currencies linked to it and the sharp depreciation of the rand. The extent of the impact can be gauged from the fact that, if exchange values had remained constant, £58 million would have been added to pre-tax profits.

### SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS £1,240 MILLION

Total debt provisions in 1985 amounted to £101 million, compared with £137 million in 1984, partly helped by the strength of sterling and certain provisions no longer required. Welcome improvements were experienced in several business areas which more than offset the well-publicised problems in Singapore and Hong Kong, and of the tin crisis.

A major objective during 1985 was to strengthen the capital base of the Group, so that Standard Chartered could be seen to be strongly capitalised in comparison with peer banks and to strengthen confidence in our ability to conduct an international banking business in a world full of upsets and uncertainties. This was accomplished without making any direct call on shareholders, following the approval by the Bank of England of a new category of primary capital: undated subordinated notes that are convertible in certain circumstances into preference capital. Standard Chartered undertook four capital market transactions which provided us with US\$1,100 million and £150 million of primary capital. Taken in conjunction with the capital raising and changed shareholding proportion in Stanbic, by the year-end the primary capital ratio stood at 7.6% compared with 5.5% at end 1984.

Meanwhile we continue to examine opportunities to refinance or sell fixed assets in order to release capital funds for our principal business of banking. Towards the end of the year we completed the sale of the former headquarters in Clements Lane for £47 million and preliminary consideration is being given to the sale and leaseback of the Singapore headquarters building as soon as market conditions are favourable.

Total assets employed in the Group were almost unchanged at £28.8 billion, with exchange rate factors offsetting underlying growth.

Our UK-based businesses all had a successful year in 1985, especially the International Banking Division. The UK contribution to total pre-tax profits rose to 45% compared with 19% in 1984. This is in accordance with our strategic objectives and has improved the effective tax rate.

I have already referred to the changed shareholding relationship with Stanbic during 1985, as a result of their own capital strengthening moves. Despite the political and economic situation, Stanbic again achieved record results with a 19% improvement in post-tax earnings to £190 million. The South African contribution to Group profits declined from 19% to 12%. Following the debt standstill enforced by the South African authorities we have been closely involved in the discussions that were so

ably conducted by Dr. Leutwiler.

Union Bank continued its successful record of progress, with a 6% post-tax profits increase to US\$47 million, although the weakening dollar trimmed the relative profit contribution of North America to the Group total to 16%. In pursuit of our corporate strategy Union Bank has agreed to acquire United Bank of Arizona. This will become operative from the beginning of 1987, in compliance with Arizona state legislation.

In Australia we were duly named as one of the international banks to be invited to apply for a full banking licence and much activity has since taken place to reorganise and gear up our existing operations to this end, including establishing a head office in Adelaide, South Australia. In China we now have a network of 6 offices and a co-ordinating administration based in Hong Kong. This reflects the strategic importance being accorded to the development of our historic connection with that country. In Hong Kong we took the important decision to redevelop our regional headquarters building and work will commence during 1986.

### CAPITAL RESOURCES £2,784 MILLION

Shareholders will be receiving a special circular giving notice of an extraordinary general meeting to approve an increase in our investment in the Mocatta companies. At the time this statement goes to press the extraordinary general meeting to authorise the transaction has still to be held. However, I should record the Board's view that the proposed increase in our investment in the Mocatta companies to 80% at a cost of approximately US\$118 million fits well with the strategic priorities of the Group and consolidates to substantial subsidiary status a profitable group of bullion trading businesses.

The crisis in the international tin market has left behind it some disturbing precedents for all those engaged in international finance. Standard Chartered's direct and indirect exposure was modest, but the wider implications of this disorder around the world have yet to be fully digested. Our Senior Deputy Chairman, Mr. Peter Graham, endeavoured to organise an orderly resolution of the problems created by the inability of the International Tin Council to meet its obligations to the tin market. After four months' energetic negotiations it is sad to record that the 22 government signatories of the International Tin Agreement not only were unable to agree collectively to participate in the proposed solution, but have repudiated their contractual obligations. The attitude of the British government was in honourable contrast to others in actively working for a solution.

### TOTAL ASSETS £28,833 MILLION

As a bank with close ties with the developing countries of Africa and Asia, we welcome the new approach to the Third World debt problem which the US Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. James Baker, outlined last September. Although progress in implementation has been slow so far, the proposals have changed the nature of the debate about how to deal with the debt problem and have placed new emphasis on the importance of long-term economic adjustment and growth orientated policies in the debtor countries, policies which this bank has been actively supporting for some time now, not only by its lending policies in Africa and Asia, but also by its close co-operation with the IMF and with the World Bank in various co-financing projects.

Towards the end of 1985 the headquarters of the Group in London was moved from 10 Clements Lane, the former Standard Bank head office, to 38 Bishopsgate where a major redevelopment was undertaken on the site of The Chartered Bank's old head office. We were greatly honoured when Her Majesty The Queen, on 20 March 1986, carried out the official opening of the new building.

In January 1986 we welcomed two new directors to the Board. Mr. John F. Harrigan who has been chairman and chief executive of Union Bank since 1980, and Mr. Philip Robinson, who recently retired as a director of J. Henry Schroder Wagg and who has been a valued adviser for many years.



Sir Clive moves out of the limelight as Amstrad takes the upper hand

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

The promises made in the Information Technology (IT) Year of 1982 have never been realized. Last week the British computer industry was given a stark reminder of those golden days and how the climate has changed in four years.

Two examples of the early 1980s high technology euphoria were cable television and home computers. The Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) attached to the Cabinet Office was to be the lobby for the former, while Sir Clive Sinclair was the crusading pioneer of the latter. Both came to grief last week. ITAP was disbanded and Sir De Clive sold his patents to Amstrad.

ITAP had been formed in 1981 by the Cabinet Office which wished to cull the experience of experts in high technology fields. Theirs would be the task of producing a policy which would take Britain into the 21st century. The political momentum was sustained by various industry ministers convinced that Britain could emulate its US partners by creating new electronic companies, run by entrepreneurs. What the Americans had done the British could better.

ITAP was to find itself in the centre of the political arena in 1982 with the publication of a report on cable television. These networks

# High-tech innovators hit upon hard times

would not just produce more entertainment, but would be the core of a domestic communications network.

There was however a fundamental flaw in how ITAP was to operate. It was composed of experts from industry, academia and electronics who knew the computer and telecommunications industries and could steer the government in the right direction. That was the flaw. The government had no intention of being steered in any direction which required commitment to a policy needing grants and financial incentives.

The government was soon to find that the non-political composition of the 6-man ITAP team, none of whom was paid or pursued promotion in the civil service, or politics — could be a dangerous irritant.

The first report had called for action on cable. ITAP soon found that the obvious course which should have been taken by government was not being followed.

But ITAP was not easily diverted from its course and proceeded to sell its message. The inter-departmental rivalry had slowed the political momentum down to a



Sir Clive: Crusading pioneer

crawl, and by 1984, the government's poor commitment and lack of understanding of cable was to result in an appalling decision in the Budget of 1984 — capital allowances were abolished.

The Treasury had made a gigantic mistake. ITAP was to write another report in 1985 laying the blame for the failure of cable at the feet of the Treasury. The mandarins took a dim view of such overt challenges and were influential in preventing the study ever being published.

In the meantime the ITAP spe-

cialists were addressing themselves to another question. How to assist Britain in developing information as an industry. The government, one of the biggest sources of data, was encouraged to take the lead.

They responded sluggishly. The industry, frustrated at the bureaucracy, embraced the ITAP message and created the Confederation of Information Communication Industries.

A new report on education in the 21st century is the latest offering from the ITAP stable. It has yet to be delivered to government, and calls for more commitment, expenditure and a top level enquiry into the crisis facing British education. It too will probably be ignored and remain unpublished.

The other promise of the early 1980s was the expansion of home computers. Sir Clive Sinclair, the creator of the British home computer industry, distinguished member of Mensa and a favoured son of Mrs Thatcher, sold his patents for £5 million to the British entrepreneur Alan Sugar, chairman and founder of Amstrad Consumer Electronics.

The world has not heard the last

of Sir Clive Sinclair. He is a dream maker par excellence although one whose confidence has been shaken. His ideas came in abundance. Digital watches, small flat screen television and miniature calculators were the projects that laid the foundations of a personal empire which was to make Sir Clive a millionaire — at least on paper, by the early eighties.

He was confident and yet vulnerable. His passion for new ideas was so untypically British that a reputation as a maverick, who bucked the system, was soon established. The electronics companies who told him that his ventures would never work, were to eat their words time and time again as Sinclair launched one innovative product after another.

But things started to go badly wrong. Sinclair had always been criticised for his poor management skills. Some products were not selling and others acquired a bad reputation for quality. Had the dream-maker become a dreamer whose visions bore no relation to the real world?

Yet in the high street home computer market Sinclair was king, but he struggled to keep his company afloat. Savage competition — which he had started — did not help, neither did the seasonality of home computer buying.

The world has not seen the end of Sir Clive Sinclair, nor the innovative thinking of ITAP — nor should it. Despite their unfulfilled ambitions Britain needs more like them. They had the guts to have a go.

## Sighs of relief as marketeers gain ascendancy

By Geoff Wheelwright

The departure of Sir Clive Sinclair from the mainstream home-computer business last week marks the end of an era in which innovators have had the upper hand over marketeers such as Amstrad's chairman Alan Sugar, the man who now holds the rights to all Sinclair's computer products.

In the last 18 months, the pioneering founders of companies such as Apple, Sinclair Research, Acorn Computers and Commodore have all left the companies they founded to make way for the non-nonsense marketing people who would see the development of any project that did not make money.

For the future of scientific enterprise and intellectual betterment, this may be a sad thing, but for the home-computer industry it must be something of a relief.

The non-stop pace of development which brought us a succession of unsuccessful computers such as the Sinclair QL, the Apple III, the Apple Lisa, the Acorn Electron and the Commodore Plus 4 has now been slowed by a realization that the public wants utility and low prices in its equipment first — and innovation second.

Technology does not have to be state of the art to succeed. The only thing, for example, which is unique about Amstrad's computers is the cost-effective way they are manufactured and marketed. The actual technology is a good four years old.

The list of victims in what could perhaps be termed an inventor shake-out include some of the best-known in the industry. Sir Clive Sinclair

was ousted to make way for Amstrad, Apple's co-founder Steve Jobs moved aside for John Sculley, the former Pepsi executive. Acorn's co-founder, Herman Hauser, left the company to become a research director at parent company Olivetti and Commodore's founder, Jack Tramiel, moved aside for no one.

The latter case is perhaps the only one where somebody with a real head for marketing has left one of the major players. Mr Tramiel left Commodore only to buy — and then head — a reborn Atari Corporation. In the year and a half he has owned it, he has turned it around from being a huge millstone, that was dragging its former owners, Warner, into the corporate mire. It is now a trim concern that no longer loses money.

It may seem laughable for someone to be called successful just because they do not lose money, but in today's home-computer market that is the reality. Sinclair had to sell nearly the entire business just to break even, Acorn rejected a last week at a smaller £1.7 million loss and Commodore is still declaring losses that would embarrass an oil sheik.

The only company really making the kind of profits for which the computer business is famous is Amstrad and Alan Sugar, which have consistently confounded the City with impressive returns. In the days which follow the Sinclair exit from home computing, life is likely to be a good deal more boring, but the infamously high mortality rate among new computers is likely to decline. The industry should become a healthier place to work.



Alan Sugar of Amstrad: Rights to Sinclair products

## Beyond talent, the veteran beats all

### JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

Software houses have a voracious appetite for talent. The top ones regularly gobble up the best young computer science graduates each year. This maintains a continual supply of fresh intelligence to keep them ahead in a very competitive business.

Raw talent alone, however, isn't enough to provide the solutions and systems which clients want. For a software house to make a convincing bid for a contract in a highly-sophisticated area like retailing, travel or financial services, it has to have experienced people in the team who know their way around the sector. Indeed, they should know it as well, if not better, than the users.

That is why software houses are frequently in the recruitment market for the data processing veterans from their most important client sectors. They are hunting for the kind of person who has years of experience, who has built up a good reputation, and who understands completely the user's needs.

Only once you've got those kinds of people can you go into a pre-contract meeting confident that you're not going to be caught out by some gap in your knowledge.

But what is the incentive for a data processing manager, the secure boss in his or her own bailiwick, to give it all up and take on this kind of role?

"The wide range of projects I get involved in", was the instant answer from Mike Hoare, now a business consultant with Data Logic. But he spent most of his career in retailing, ending up in charge of computing for a major London department store.

"No matter how long I worked in retailing, I would never have gained the breadth

of experience I have now" says Mr Hoare. "The job is more interesting, more satisfying and frankly, it's better paid as well."

"The company was keen to move into the retail sector, and it needed people, like me, who knew the retailing field inside out and could help devise the business strategy as well as help find the solutions to sell to clients."

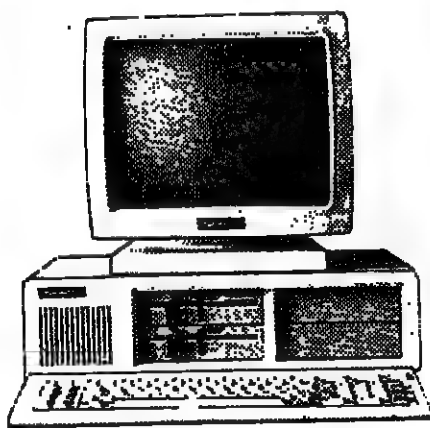
Of course, Mike Hoare is not alone in having moved from user to software house. Many other software companies have made it a piece of personnel strategy, to attract experienced users to provide the professional backbone to their various sector groups.

"When we think that business is going to take off in a particular sector, we start to recruit those who have experience and contacts in that field," commented Data Logic's Dave Morton. "For example, we've done this kind of special recruitment in areas like financial services, travel, defence, and police, as well as retailing. It is important for software houses like ours, to recognize the point at which we need to strengthen our own resources with some outside expertise."

So for the person who has reached the top with a computer user and is wondering where to go next, a software house could be the answer. Even if you decide to come back to work for users later on, a few years in a prestigious software house could provide just the boost your career needs.

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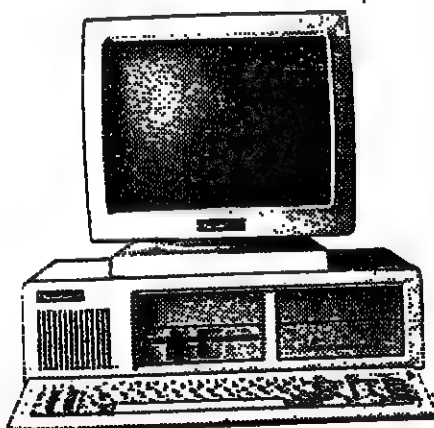
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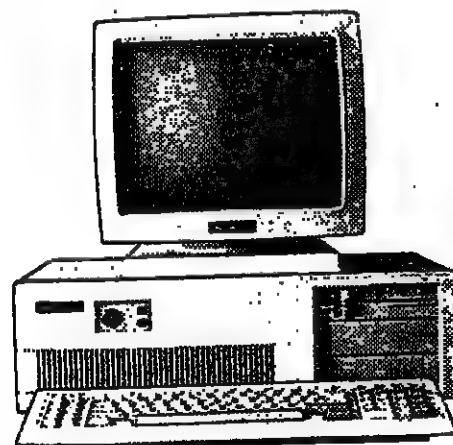
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

By Frank Brown

Information technology is in for yet another revolution — thanks to two British inventions, a chip called a Transputer and a software language called Occam.

The two developments are the basis of a new generation of ultra-powerful computers that utilize a technique called parallel processing, sometimes called concurrent processing.

A good example is Oregon-based Floating Point Systems' new range of supercomputers, the biggest of which can carry out as many as 262 thousand million arithmetic operations a second, about 200 times more than the largest computer in use today. In contrast to conventional computers, which process data serially — ie, one task at a time — parallel computers process several different parts of a task simultaneously, often millions at a time, by using a number of processing elements linked together.

This ability to process large volumes of data at high speed, makes parallel processors suitable for large-scale scientific applications such as weather forecasting and seismic research and equally complex engineering tasks, such as aircraft design, project modelling and process simulation.

Though parallel processing offers greater processing power, its very design makes it more complex and difficult to program, a problem being how best to link the processors to carry out a given application efficiently.

Such inter-linking patterns are called topologies, and determine the complexity of the arithmetic and data manipulations that can be carried out.

## Britain leads way to the 21st century

● Miles Chesney of Meiko — the developers of a new type of British supercomputer. He believes chief applications will be in recognition systems for robots and computer models of the human brain

The problem of programming parallel processors was simplified in 1983 by the development of the programming language, Occam.

The power and versatility of parallel computers, however, has hitherto been restricted by the bulkiness of their processing elements, which have had to be constructed from a number of chips making their processing ability a trade-off between power and choice of topology.

The Transputer, often referred to as the computer on a chip, has eliminated these restrictions because it is a complete processing element on a single chip. Conceived by Iann Barron, a founder of Immos, a British semi-conductor firm, it has been designed specifically for parallel processing and the use of Occam.

Immos is a subsidiary of Thorn-EMI, which has been denying

rumours that it is ready to sell off stakes in Immos though does not discount the idea at a later date.

Made by the latest very-large-scale-integration (VLSI) techniques, it contains the equivalent of 200,000 transistors on a chip less than 9 mm square and contains a central processor which handles 32 bits of data at a time plus built-in memory and four high-speed communications links for exchanging data with other Transputers.

Thus parallel processors can now be smaller, more powerful and more versatile. They will also be significantly cheaper.

The new Floating Point processors offer processing power at one-tenth the price of present conventional large computers and their price will fall over the next few years. The Transputer chip itself costs about £350, but this is likely to



however to a British developed machine due to be launched in June. Called Computing Surface, its design allows a limitless number of processors to be linked together. Four machines are already in use in the field, three in the UK and one in Japan.

Computing Surface has been designed by Meiko which, despite its Japanese name, is an entirely British company formed last year to design and manufacture Transputer-based parallel processing systems. The founders were six Immos managers who played a leading role in developing the Transputer and left to form Meiko in order to develop computer systems based on the new chip.

Though the Transputer has enormous applications potential, Immos decided not to expand systems development, but to concentrate on semi-conductor design manufacture. Meiko has since designed and supplied Transputer-based computers to Immos for demonstration purposes and evaluation by customers. It has planned Computing Surface as a logical extension of the Transputer.

One of Meiko's founders, Miles Chesney, said: "Having been part of the team involved in implementing the concept to the market place. He added: "Computing Surface is targeted at applications that have a fairly high procedural content such as pattern recognition systems for robots, and modelling the neural networks of the brain."

The Transputer, coupled with British work on the optical computer, could help the UK establish a leading position in information technology for the 21st century.

## Full-scale alert on the green screen

By Kit Hardwick

It is a year now since I started to process my 200 employees' weekly wages on an Apricot PC using Pegasus software — hence the first 10,000. During that time I have become a great fan of computers, despite my original reluctance to drag myself at 40-plus into the electronics age, but I do have a couple of complaints.

The first is that the clock

OK, I know it's a fault in one of the programs that knocks off the seconds every time it consults the clock, and that later versions do not do it. Even so, it makes you wonder what else it might have up its sleeve.

But the big one is number 72. The handbook says this is a "disc media error" — a hardware or disc problem occurred while the disc was being written to or read from.

It is far more than that. It is a full-scale alert. It starts with the green bar across the screen flashing angrily. This is accompanied by a manic beeping noise. You just sit there holding your breath. Impotent. Eventually it stops and shuts the whole program

down, reverting to the menu you started from.

It's like landing on the longest snake on the board.

When this happens, which is during the calculation or update of the wages run, you can sometimes just try again and it goes fine the second time. No explanations, no pack drill, it just seems to change its peevish little mind.

At its worst it will not play at all and you have to go back to last week's disc and start again.

The most common cause apparently is dirt on the disc. We think we have ruled that out now.

Another possibility is fluctuations in the power supply. We do not know if that is what the electricity board sends out or if it is caused by our washing machine switching to spin. Research continues. We wash at night.

Meanwhile, 72 is a signal for coffee and nail-biting.

And when I want to know the time, I have a 200-year-old, weight-driven machine in the next room that works pretty well, so long as I wind it up every week.

Of course, in those days we exported higher technology.

## Confidence failing in Silicon Wadi

By Daniel Grebler

Israel, noted for its battle-tested military hardware, hopes civilian high technology can spur economic growth — but the young industry faces serious obstacles.

The fashionable Tel Aviv suburb of Herzliya, dubbed Silicon Wadi, has become a home for many of Israel's high-technology firms, some linked to kibbutz collective settlements which are moving away from traditional agricultural work.

High technology already makes an impressive contribution to Israel's sick economy but the industry is plagued by cash shortages, weak marketing and a loss of engineers to better-paid jobs abroad.

Exports from the sector rose to \$2.16 billion last year from \$1.84 billion in 1984, almost half Israel's total sales abroad, excluding polished diamonds.

This adds up to average export growth of 22.3 per cent a year over the last decade, while other industries achieved only 12.4 per cent annually.

Most of the new firms are run by young engineers with significant Israeli military experience and advanced training in the United States and Europe. Tsvi Lavi of Aitech Systems, said: "It is easier to assemble a top-level R and D (research and development) team in Israel than elsewhere." Aitech has developed a robust computer for outdoor industries such as railways, mining and forestry. "Don't forget," he added, "Israel is smaller than Los Angeles. People served together in the military and studied together — everyone knows everyone else."

But the military and electronics industries have recently laid off thousands of workers because of shrinking foreign markets and cuts in local defence spending.

Companies which have focused on military production are looking for civilian applications for their products. One industry source said: "There is a lot of know-how in the military sphere with nowhere to go."

Some veteran companies such as Scitex, a world leader in graphic imaging and editing, and Elscint, which makes equipment for hospitals, had serious problems last year. Elscint lost \$33 million.

which industry analysts attribute to marketing mistakes and poor planning and design. It accumulated heavy debts and industry sources say it is seeking buyers for its unprofitable divisions.

Hundreds of engineers have left the country for better paid jobs abroad, where salaries exceed their 1,500 to 2,000 dollar local monthly wage and are not ravaged by high taxes. Prime Minister Shimon Peres aims at expanding high technology exports by six billion dollars in the next decade.

Peres, who is credited with having laid much of the foundation for Israel's military industries while director-general of the defence ministry, says science and technology must become the basis for Israel's economy.

Israel has 500 firms in the fields of electronics, lasers, electro-optics, agro-technology and pharmaceuticals which devote a high percentage of their funds to research and development. But about 200 new firms have yet to start production and many fail within three years of completing research and development.

Yechiel Sheffer of Medical Machines for Export (MME), said: "Israel is not a country for mass production." Like many other governments, Israel has earmarked investment funds for new high technology firms. But the annual budget is only \$0 million.

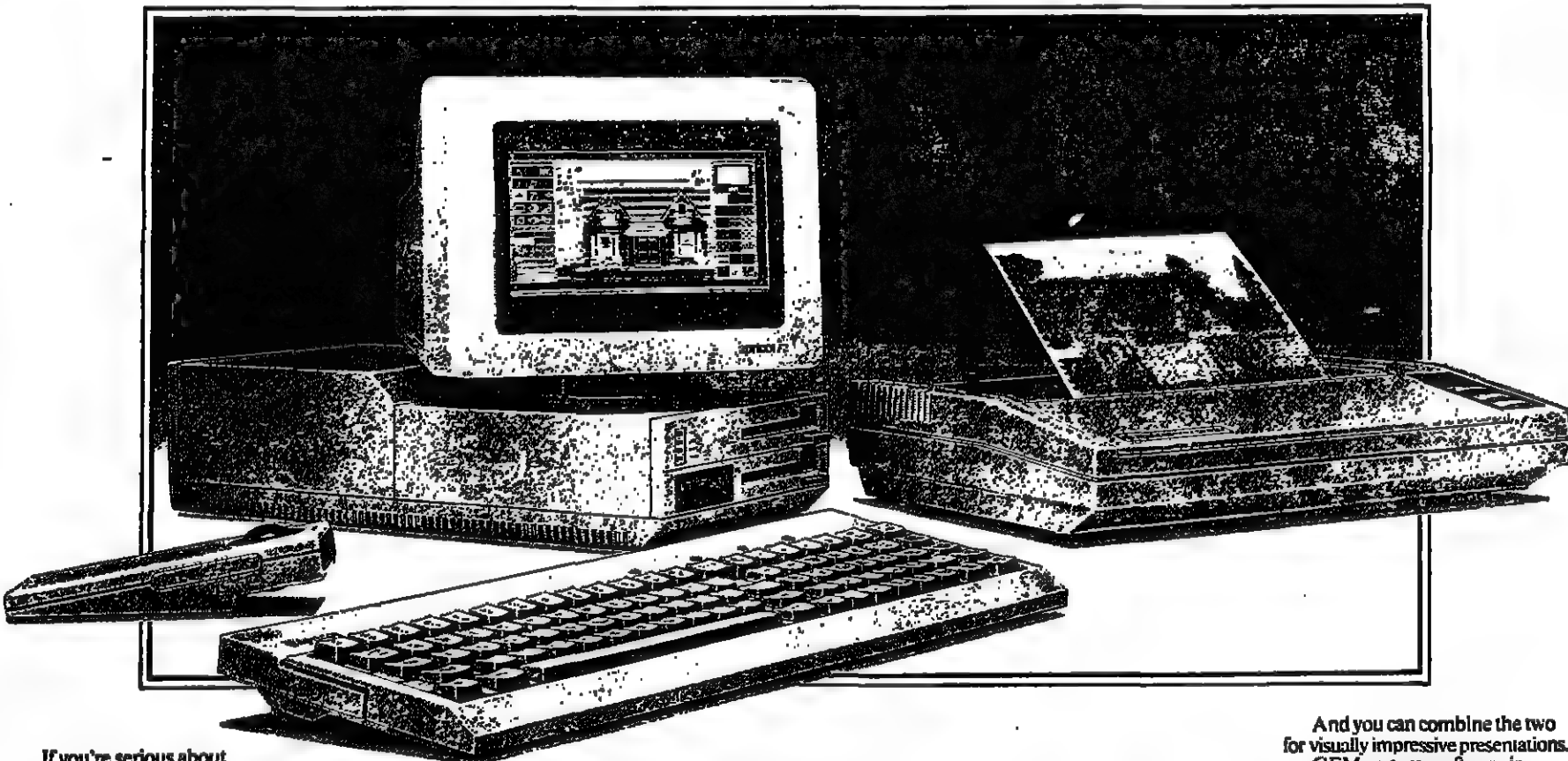
"This is not enough," says Rina Pridor, managing director of WorldTech, a firm which prepares investment packages for presentation to American investors and the Israeli government. Since 1980, WorldTech has raised about \$40 million for 25 projects.

Mrs Pridor said: "The investments are attractive to Americans with Israeli interests, but also for business purposes. It's more sensible to put money into something like this than just give charity."

She would like to see more government aid but Daniel Doron, an economist, fears that too much help would harm the effort by supporting uneconomic companies.

He said: "With all the enthusiasm high tech is receiving from our elected officials, I fear the government will embrace our science-based industries with a hug from which the companies will never recover." (Reuter)

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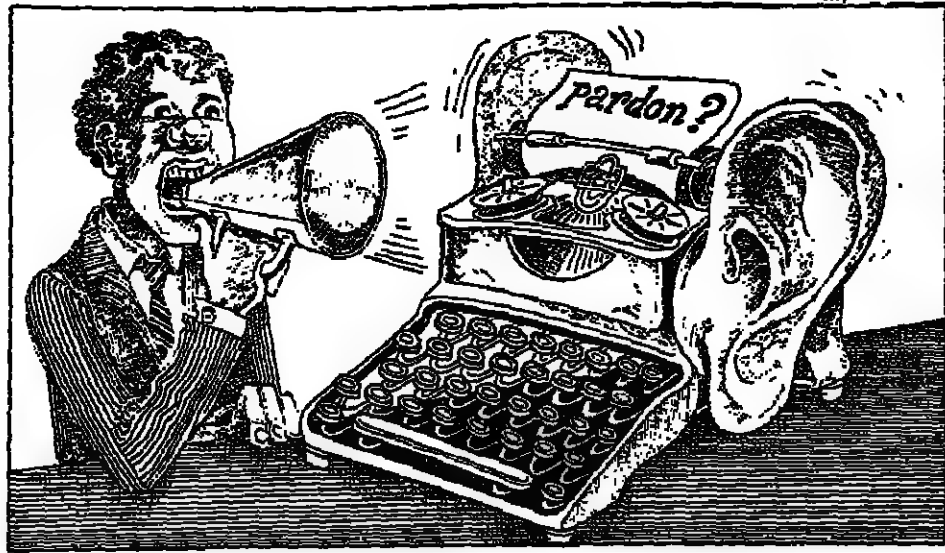
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\*Price shown is for complete packaged system shown above: Apricot F2, twin disk drives, inclusive 9" mono green phosphor monitor, mouse, writer 22 matrix printer and GEM software. Price excludes VAT. GEM is registered trademark of Digital Research Inc.



## COMPUTER HORIZONS/3



By Martin Banks

George Orwell may have been ahead of his time back in 1948 when he came up with the idea of the Speakwrite machine. It seems increasingly likely that he will be proved right.

There is a continual, if quiet push towards developing a voice-activated typewriter system, some of the most recent work being performed at IBM's research centre in New York.

Its latest development is a speech-recognition system capable of working with a vocabulary of up to 20,000 words

## Leader in a new field

and, significantly, capable of running on the IBM personal computer family.

Even more significantly, the system is said to be capable of recognizing the words in real time — in other words, you speak and the system will recognize the word and print it out as you talk.

It is an important breakthrough in speech recognition by IBM, which has already demonstrated itself to be a leader in developing this field.

The company's previously demonstrated attempts had shown a prototype dictation-taking system capable of translating a mere 5,000 words.

## As you speak, a printout

That system, shown by IBM in October 1984, required a large mainframe computer coupled to three large processors and was not particularly quick.

So in just 16 months, the company has quadrupled the vocabulary the system can work with and dramatically reduced the size of machine needed to a humble personal computer.

Though such systems are still prototypes, for which mass production is some years away, IBM has shown it will be possible to produce a system at a realistic price.

The real problems with a development such as this are how to exploit it and in what applications. The obvious application is Orwell's Speakwrite machine.

The dictating machine that can type out the words we say as they are uttered is every executive's dream status symbol.

It could also be an efficient tool, allowing executives to write memos and reports as they think of them.

However future users will have to stop saying one and ah — the system will dutifully print every single utterance. If that cannot be prevented, the system itself will have to incorporate a large number of complex routines with which to trap these vocal irrelevances.

Either way, a dictation system could end up costing a great deal more money than might seem necessary at first.

Either the system itself will have to incorporate these added capabilities or companies will have to pay for their executives to go on courses to

## More complex, more power

be trained to think before they open their mouths.

An alternative application of real-time speech recognition lies outside the area of replacement typewriters as a method of searching for information in complex databases.

Current programs to search through them get ever more powerful and complex.

Such systems are still keyboard-based: the user has to type in questions and requests. It would be simpler if the user could speak the questions.

Again, however, this would lead to one vital development: for humans actually to think while talking.

## Run for real micro-insurance cover

By Chris Naylor

Insurance policies for micros are usually arranged under three headings: all-risks cover, sometimes called basic damage cover; increased cost of working, sometimes called business interruption; and reinstatement of data.

The basic, all-risks cover is there to cover obvious hardware and, usually, purchased software costs. If your kit were wiped out, the basic question is how much would it cost you to buy the same again?

To answer that, you have to make an inventory of every single item of hardware and software which you've ever purchased and put a replacement value to it because if you just guess, you'll guess very low.

True, prices are falling — but you'd be surprised at just how much kit you can accumulate without really noticing it.

This cover can usually, if you want, be put on any all-risks policy — your office insurance, for instance, because all it does is to treat it as if it were a valuable box in the same way as an electric typewriter.

You should also bear in mind that computers, like video recorders in the home, have become the number-one target for office thieves after cash and this may mean that some insurance companies are not happy about including computers in the cover they offer.

In fact, Cornhill Insurance says that there are even cases of children pinching keyboards without the rest of the computer simply because they look valuable and desirable and might, just might, have been something like a Commodore 64 which would work by itself.

So, probably, you're better off with a real computer-insurance policy which acknowledges the specific risks which computers have been liable to. After theft, General Accident cites fire damage, malicious damage and incompetent maintenance as the highest risks for computers. So next time anyone tries to fix your machine, it may be as well to check that they know what they're doing.

Anyway, make your inventory and prepare for the worst. It isn't really worthwhile leaving anything off to keep the premiums down because the greater the cover you require the lower the premiums tend to be — so you don't usually save yourself that much by skimping.

For instance, £5,000 of cover with Sun Alliance would cost you £40 and just over £10,000 cover with the same firm would cost you £60 so that extra £5,000 of cover got thrown in for effectively £20.

It's also possible that, if disaster should strike and overall you're under-insured, the insurance company could apply a "condition of average" and only pay for a proportion of the loss if you only had a proportion of your risk insured. And once you get down below £5,000 of cover you tend to bump into firms' minimum premiums anyway.

Those Sun Alliance figures include a figure for Transit Risk — which is when the cover applies if the computer is removed from one set of premises to another. Handy if you're moving around a lot — but it tends to be costly with some firms.

In fact, it can double the premium you pay — as in the case with Guardian Royal Exchange — and most companies charge pretty dear for it. One or two do have a more casual attitude — Cornhill Insurance acknowledges that transit cover may only very occasionally be needed — as in the case where it's truly occasional, such as taking it for infrequent repairs. In this case they might throw it in for nothing but, by contrast, if it's

## How long to return to normality?

a portable machine which you carry around with you all day they might not be interested in insuring it at all.

Increased cost of working is when the loss of your computers causes you to have to spend money doing things another way. You may, for instance, have to hire a machine or two while yours is being replaced, or hire extra staff to do the same work manually.

To figure out just how much cover you need think how long it would take you to get back to normal, reckon how much computer equipment you'd have to hire, how many extra staff and anything else you can think of. Most firms limit you to six months' extra cost of working on a standard policy and this seems like a handy figure to base your calculation on. If your figure seems low, add a bit because you'd be surprised just how dependent you can get on the machines.

A frequent comment of the insurance companies is that at first users see a new machine as a valuable box, which would not lead to any increased cost of working if lost. Imperceptibly, it takes over the running of their business for them until, by the time disaster strikes, they're well and truly locked in with it — and under-insured if it goes missing.

Reinstatement of data is another example of this — it costs nothing to reinstate your non-existent records on day one. But a year later it could take a whole year to do so — simply because everything you've ever done with the machine may need re-doing.

The obvious solution to this is to take back-ups and to keep these back-ups in a fire proof safe to minimize the risk. In fact, some companies will require you to take weekly back-ups, and some will demand that these back-ups be kept in a fire-proof safe. You should study the policy carefully in this respect.

After all, to my mind if you take weekly back-ups and keep them in a fire-proof safe you don't usually need much insurance for reinstatement of data. Yet the cost of a fire-proof safe might be so much more than the cost of the insurance that you don't want to buy the safe and, therefore, don't want to buy insurance that insists you have one.

There are quite a few subsidiary points worth bearing in mind when you buy insurance cover.

Most policies will provide cover against increased cost of working or loss due to failure of the public electricity supply — but read it carefully. The cover is handy but occasionally the first 30 minutes of loss will be excluded and because the loss is most likely to occur in the first fraction of a second (when your hard disc gets clobbered), it's of marginal value.

To guard fully against failure of the electricity supply you need a back-up power supply to tide you over those first few crucial minutes, after which, if the power does not come on again, the policy could be useful. But ask yourself when the electricity supply did last fail for a long period.

Many policies include breakdown insurance — a pretty mixed area because where this is given it usually requires you to have a maintenance contract anyway.

So what does the insurance give you? Generally, it's intended to cover the situation in which someone pours a cup of coffee over the machine and the coffee doesn't actually damage the machine, which would be covered by the accidental damage aspect of all-risks, but causes a malfunction in the machine such that it goes and damages itself and needs repairing — a short circuit which possibly causes the power supply unit to blow up, or some such.

This may not be covered by accidental damage or by the maintenance contract so it's worth thinking about — but it is still a very grey area and may not be worth buying. Whatever you do though don't read breakdown cover to mean a substitute for a maintenance contract unless you're absolutely sure that this is what the policy means.

Several firms now offer packaged computer-insurance policies and these have the advantage of covering most risks in a convenient, fairly easy to understand policy whose premiums are known. This can be attractive and there's a lot to be said for buying a package if you haven't got any current computer insurance simply because it's quick and easy and gets you cover for the main risks immediately.

## Tailor-made policy may cost less

But do not be put off by companies that do not offer packaged solutions — such as Commercial Union. The fact that packages are not available makes it well-nigh impossible for them to quote rates and terms because they will deal with each case independently.

But that doesn't mean that their rates are higher than other people's. They may be as cheap or cheaper.

Once you have the hang of computer insurance you may find that you want to move away from a packaged solution anyway to get something more tailored to your needs, a tailoring that may well reduce the cost. And if you have something other than computers to insure — the office, perhaps, or your business — you may find that tailored insurance helps to prevent expensive overlap or risky gaps between policies.

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OPTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS '86 (previously the Videotex, Optical Disk, CD-ROM Conference) offers a unique opportunity to update your knowledge in key areas of laser technology techniques as applied to electronic publishing, storage, and related delivery systems. The featured presentations will enable you to discuss your own problems and draw on the experiences of others, whilst the manufacturer/supplier exhibits will be an ideal opportunity to brief yourself on the activities of leading companies in optical information systems field.

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## PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS

May 27  
Workshop A: Introduction to CD-ROM  
Workshop B: Optical Information Systems in Libraries & Information Centres  
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Track 1: Interactive Videotex Systems  
Track 2: Optical Read Only Memory Systems  
May 29  
Track 3: Optical Disk for Document Image Storage  
Track 4: Optical Disks for Data Archiving  
Registration £130.00 (Plus VAT) per day. Special Conference Library and government rates of £100.00 (Plus VAT) per day. (A 5% discount from these rates is available for registrants to both May 28 and May 29.) Fee includes: Conference Workshop, Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Entrance to all Sessions and Exhibits.

Look at the table below. All premiums are given as £s per £1,000 of cover and were obtained directly from the firms themselves. Typically, premiums vary with the amount of cover required and some indication of this is given in the table. For cover up to £20,000, it is worth considering the minimum premium because this may be the most you have to

## The choice you face

pay anyway. Where maximum cover available is shown, this applies to the specific policy — most companies will take larger risks subject to their

ability to have them underwritten. A transit risk is cover if you want to move around with your computer from place to place. Where a maintenance contract is mentioned, the policy usually offers some breakdown cover to be observed by the policyholder. If none is shown in the table, it means they vary depending on your circumstances.

Company	Sun Alliance	General Accident	Guardian Royal Exchange	Commercial Union	Cornhill Insurance	Equity Star
Policy	Small commercial computer	Micro/minor computer	Computer	New elect. Not fixed. None	No specific name	Computer hardware/software
Minimum premium	£40	£30	£30	None	£50 but variable	£50
Maximum cover	£50,000 hardware £25,000 increased working or reinstatement of data	None	None	None	None	None
Basic premium (£)	£5,000 = £3 (25%) £10,000 = £2 (20%) £20,000 = £5 (25%) £50,000 = £5 (25%)	£3.75 to £4	£2** (£1.25 as maintenance levels increase)	None — variable on individual risk	£20,000 = £3 £3,25 (+ breakdown)	£2 with transit
Transit risk (*)	—	£5	£2**	As above	variable (pos. free)	—
Increased cost of working (*)	£3 + transit £2.50**	£5	n/a on small machines	As above	£30-40,000 = £3 £10,000 = £10	Depends on indemnity period 6 months indemnity £3.50
Reinstatement of data (*)	£4	£4.50	n/a on small machines	As above	Typically £3 £5,000 = £4	£2
Breakdown	£50	£50	£25	Variable	£25 (increase due)	£100
Maintenance contract	Optional	Yes	No	Optional (pos. more w/o)	Optional	Optional
Special Warranties	—	Isolated vehicle/premise	—	Variable	Variable	Variable

\* (£s per £1,000) \*\* without transit \*\*\* approximate figure

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## COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

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## Exhibitors include



He told a recent seminar at Cannes, hosted by Digital Equipment Corporation: "Artificial intelligence is the enterprise of trying to make

"We are," says the professor, "involved in automatic analysis and design that some people call expert systems. We are involved in natural lan-

John Musci, manager of Digital's artificial intelligence marketing group in the US, gave the Cannes group a hard look at artificial intelligence in the market place. He said: "There is simply a people shortage for both skilled labour, such as welders in



doubt there will be a new awareness of the value of this kind of experience.

Arnold Kraft, consultant with Digital's artificial intelligence marketing group, points to many companies which are using expert systems to read

One of the most exciting advances in artificial intelligence is the development of natural language — computer talk for the kind of language we use, be it English, French or Serbo-Croat.

Just as important is the capturing of unique knowledge and experience which can be lost when someone retires, dies or leaves the company. Expert systems are being created to preserve this priceless intelligence. No

At Digital's European Technical Centre at Valbonne, the visitor is invited to put questions in basic English to the computer in a limited field of inquiry. How long before the computer provides a cheeky

## Bleep! It's goodbye Archers

Science fiction is one of those deeply worrying terms that make those of us who read, or write fiction feel very uneasy indeed. However, if you look at it sideways, it is one of the ways that we can all be novelists, if given the chance.

New computer games from Mosaic Publishing are showing us the way, with *Strian Mole* and *The Archers*. If you ever wanted to get your own back on the boy Mole, or send the everyday world of computer folk into a spin, this is truly



"The ghost and the Prince meet/And everyone ends in mincemeat" might well involve the murder of Claudius and a happy marriage between Hamlet and Ophelia, a glorious reign with Polonius as Prime Minister. What if Romeo and Juliet had simply eloped and gone to live in Mantua, leaving the Montagues and Capulets to fight it out for the two last acts?

Inter-active fiction might change our entire lives and ways of looking at our cultural heritage. But I am hell-bent on making life extremely difficult for the Archers, with a version of Spaghetti Junction planned for the very centre of the Ambridge village green.

# Euro leap ahead as ICL joins in Esprit?

The project will cost £20 million over four years and will be funded jointly by the three partners and the European Community.

# COMPUTER APPOINTMENTS

## MAJOR COMPUTER OPPORTUNITIES SOFTWARE & SALES

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<p><b>OVERSEAS TRAVEL</b></p> <p>Company: Highly successful international Organization operating from the City and developing sophisticated financial systems which are in great demand both here in the UK and overseas.</p> <p><b>Position:</b> Analyst/Programmer to join a dynamic team. Most of the time will be on developing real-time systems and implementing these at various sites. There will be extensive user contact. The position will require a high level of initiative and a proven ability to work in a team.</p> <p><b>Requirements:</b> Graduate with a degree in a relevant discipline, preferably with a background in PL/I, COBOL environment. Applicants from software houses with strong financial background will be particularly useful but training will be given if necessary.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> Excellent salary, attractive pension scheme, opportunity to work in the latest technology and to travel throughout the world. Good company benefits. You will be encouraged to take on greater responsibility, leading to promotion and at least 30 Financial Times 1000.</p>		

**Company:** Highly respected and extremely successful, this British manufacturer has an international reputation for excellence within the microcomputer racket pole. Due to an impressive track record, the company has been able to establish a strong and profitable market position. **Position:** The microcomputer racket pole will be responsible for the sale of the company's highly acclaimed 32 bit line based microcomputer, data communications and associated peripheral products to a variety of companies, organisations and individuals. **Requirements:** The successful candidate will require a proven sales and marketing track record and sound knowledge of the particular environment is essential. In addition the more personal candidates should be able to demonstrate their ability to grow accounts, and an articulate, mature attitude. For both positions a minimum of 3 years experience is required. **Benefits:** For both positions a competitive salary is offered. **General:** Recognised in over 30 countries for providing a reliable and cost effective VME based system, this company is offering a generous range of benefits including achievable on target bonus, a pension scheme, a company car, a company provided technical training and the opportunity to make three vacations a simple option to further your career.

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**REF: 12705**

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in management. The successful  
has major account development  
y. The brief will be to maximise  
own sales expertise as well as  
ity of this role is reflected in the  
life career advancement in this  
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REF TR 13070

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## Beware, the consultant may really be a seller

By William Jacot

The term consultant has long been abused. In many disciplines and professions, consultant has become synonymous with sales rep in disguise.

The computer world is certainly no exception; but it has developed its own twists and associated risks. Those employing consultants for their computer expertise are perhaps made especially vulnerable to malpractice by the carefully nurtured mystique surrounding computers and the ill-disciplined nature of the computer market place.

While the hard-nosed business man or woman will not easily be taken in by the consultant covering selling insurance, pensions, advertising or similar services, his ignorance of matters computing, further confused by protective jargon, leaves him exposed to the sophisticated marketing techniques that have been developed to sell computers and their software.

With a little care, such disguised selling carried out directly by equipment suppliers, software houses and computer bureaux may be exposed, identified and placed in the correct business perspective. Such marketing techniques are by no means unethical and create merely a nuisance value until so exposed.

The real risk, however, is when consultants with apparently impeccable backgrounds undertake to provide advice from a base which has neither the independence nor the up-to-date experience to provide the professional knowledge and standards required.

The accountancy profession is one such example which is a source of some concern within the computer industry. Who better one might think to advise on a proposed computer system than one's own accountant?

A company's firm of accountants, often viewed as "uncle auditor" might seem the natural source of advice, especially with the accounting ledgers still providing nearly every small company's first computer application. Nobody would expect or suspect one's accountants to have an axe to grind, but many do.

The large firms of auditing accountants have had their consultancy wings for many years. Some of these maintain a staff of more than 100 consultants professionally organized and of varied skills. But it is little known that most

of them are also in the business of selling either computer equipment or software.

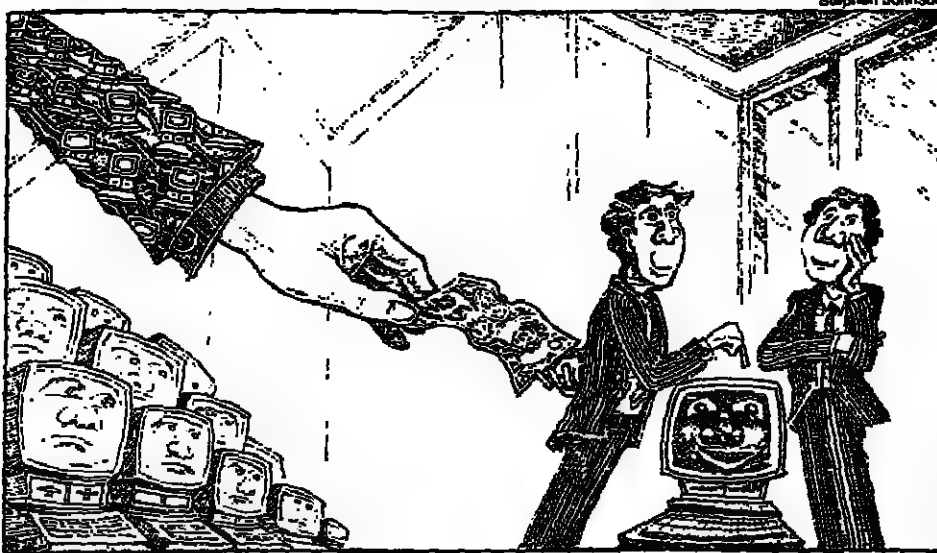
Such activities must be said to limit the objectivity of their advice and the independence of their selection techniques. A recent report exposed the way in which such activities are hidden behind a fog of evasion and excuses.

Among the middle-size and smaller accountancy firms, deals have sometimes been struck between the accountancy firm and computer supplier, whereby commercial inducements are made to recommend certain suppliers.

Given that the businessman seeking advice discovers or is told of the commercial ties of his accountant, what are the risks to which he then exposes himself?

There is the matter of independence. A would-be computer buyer expecting advice on which computer equipment and software best matches his business requirements, has a right to expect such advice to be free from all commercial interests of the adviser.

The risks to the businessman of accepting the advice of a consultant with business ties, however slight, is financial as well as procedural.



Salesmen consultants work on commission and would tend to gain up to three times their client's fee from the hardware and software suppliers. Such a consultant must at least be tempted to recommend the biggest technological bundle.

There is more to it than just independence and objectivity. Consultants influenced in their choice by equipment software or auditing experience and ties may well lack that broader knowledge of computing and business than are an essential part of the adviser's expertise.

How can the small-firm accountant, recently expert in his own system, advise on the requirements of a client for such varied applications as process control graphics, network and CAD? Computer

systems now control a company's total operations, not merely the accounts function.

Some such accountants are reported to have burnt their fingers. Advice given to clients too hastily based on insufficient experience has led to court actions for lack of professional duty of care.

The computer world has made belated and hesitant steps towards confining consultancy standards and monitoring their activities.

My own professional body, the APC, has made a start in the right direction with a strict code of conduct for its members which demands both independence and high standards of professional conduct.

There have been calls for legislation. If the accountancy

and computer people cannot put their own houses in order, it needs to be done for them. A self-regulating body, backed by the force of law might do much.

One thing is certain, because computers are here to stay the need for professional standards is proven if their potential in business and at home is to be unhindered by excessive and risk.

The computer buyer has the protection of the law on his side regarding a supplier's obligations to provide systems which are of merchantable quality and fit for the purpose provided and demands a duty of care by the supplier in the support provided.

William Jacot is a member of The Association of Professional Computer Consultants.

## British high-flier clips its American wing

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

The once high-flying British microcomputer company, Apricot Computers, is to sell its American arm, Apricot Inc., for a nominal sum after losses in the US of £14 million.

During its 14-month history sales were only \$4 million and the sale follows a history of British computer companies unable to gain a reasonable share of a market dominated by huge American computer corporations.

At Apricot Inc., which will be sold to two managers of the company, US sales dropped to 200 personal computers a month from a peak of 1,000. Money for the venture — acknowledged at the time to be a high-risk one — was raised through a British holding company, Apricot Ltd. Shareholders are expected to be able to convert their holdings into the main British company, Apricot Computers plc, which will itself suffer a £3 million write-off from its 20 per cent stake in Apricot Inc.

The Data Protection Registrar has issued a second pamphlet answering some further commonly asked questions about the Data Protection Act. Nearly all computer users of personal information must be registered by May 31.

The booklet includes a look at whether the holding of data for payroll, pensions and accounts purposes has to be registered. Says the registrar: "These activities are ones where many users may incorrectly assume they are automatically exempt." Pamphlets on the Act are available free from Wiltshire (0625) 535777.

Europe's first computer-disc factory using thin-film technology has started limited production in north Wales. Previously thin-film products were produced only on the west coast of America and in Japan.

The reason Europe took so long to enter the field, said Dennis Mahoney, managing director of the company, Data Magnetics is that "firstly very few people in the world know how to make the product and it is very difficult to make. Secondly it needs an immense amount of capital investment."

Not only will busy executives be able to fill travelling time by using a portable computer, they can now insert diagrams into their computer while on the move, using what is described as "the world's first self-contained portable plotter" by manufacturers Penman Products. It uses a rechargeable battery pack, will work with most makes of computer and costs from £260.

Technology in an electronic switching centre failed and for nearly two months perhaps half the international calls placed from 400 pay phones around town went through without charge.

Ted Spencer, a Bell telephone company official, said: "Apparently a problem developed in a computer program — in the software. We don't have a record of the calls that got through. They bypassed the billing system."

The problem became public after the arrest last week of an Israeli vice consul alleging he and his wife made a two-hour phone call from the lobby of a Sears office building without paying.

The success of Amstrad's 2450 word processor has begun to spawn a number of books offering to assist in getting to grips with the machine.

First off the mark was Using the PCW 8256, by Mike Gerrard, which is already going into a second edition and is published by First Software at £9.95.

In three weeks there will be two further books: Amstrad Word Processing on the PCW 8256 at £8.95 and Introducing Amstrad CP/M Assembly Language at £9.95, for those wanting to penetrate the mysteries of the computer's operating system. Both are written by Ian Sinclair and published by Collins.

The UK's first Computing Recruitment Fair takes place this Friday and Saturday at the Novotel in London's Hammersmith. More than 30 companies, including British Telecom, Barclays and the Prudential, will have booths at the fair, where job-hunters in the computing field can go and apply on the spot.

The idea of job fairs started in Scandinavia and the organizers, Intro UK, plan to run two more fairs later this year if all goes well this weekend.

Commodore is to launch its latest computer, the Amiga, in Britain on May 2. The advanced technical capabilities of the machine have been widely praised in computer magazines though no-one seems quite sure who might buy it.

Though a superb toy for the home-computer enthusiast, its expected price tag of £1,500 means that it will have to appeal to the business user if it is to sell in any quantity — and compete against computers specifically made for the business market that start under £1,000. The price has already been cut by \$600 in the US to under \$1,300.

Based on stock value, IBM is the most valuable US company, with a total stock-market worth of \$81.7 billion, Business Week says. The value of IBM's stock is more than twice that of the next two highest companies, Exxon, valued at \$40.1 billion, and General Electric, \$34.7 billion.

NTT said it had not made it possible to phone planes from the ground in order to avoid nuisance calls.

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# Celebration is soured by tour

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The International Rugby Football Board had a paper on amateurism during the first full day of their centenary congress yesterday: at the same time they may well have pondered the implications of the unofficial tour to South Africa by a New Zealand party, plus one American - which was confirmed by Colin Meads, coach of the party, over the weekend.

It is an embarrassing irony that the delegates from 54 countries now gathered for the congress at Heythrop Park in Oxfordshire include Cees Blazey, retiring chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Council, and Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board, both of whom say they know nothing of the tour. Moreover the delegates will all assemble in Cardiff tomorrow to watch a match in which several of the participants are presumed to be leaving for South Africa after this week.

The visit of the New Zealand party which is, substantially, the same as that picked for last year's aborted official tour, can be taken in several ways: as defiance by New Zealand rugby men who believe their council failed to prepare for a legal injunction which forced last year's tour cancellation; defiance at the pusillanimity of various countries in failing to maintain relationships with South Africa; the private ambition of a large group of leading players who, at the point of retirement, wish to test themselves against the Springboks amid suspicion that inducements of an unacceptable nature in an amateur game have been made available to them.

Mr Blazey, reacting to initial reports that groups of players had left Wellington and Christchurch, apparently en route for South Africa, said: "I personally and the New Zealand Rugby Union know nothing about it. We did give permission for seven named players to accept invitations offered by the Transvaal and the Natal Unions, but if these reports are true then it is contrary to well-

established practice between member unions of the board and, as far as I am aware, would be the first time that a union had not gone through the correct procedure.

"If these players have gone to South Africa without our permission, that would be completely unacceptable to the New Zealand council. The consequences would have to be determined by a meeting of the council, half of whom are in Britain and the other half in New Zealand."

An obvious course open to the council would be the suspension of all concerned, including the management team of Meads and Ian Kirkpatrick, another distinguished former All Blacks. Meads was recently appointed an All Blacks selector and he is an official of the NZRU, which makes the situation even more embarrassing. Whether an exception could be made of the seven players who received permission to go, as part of a presumed international party, is open to doubt.

Suspension en masse, however, would have critical playing consequences for New Zealand. Brian Lochore, who is also here to coach the overseas teams in this week's centenary matches, has to prepare a team to play France in June, followed by a three-match series against Australia in August-September. In the autumn the All Blacks visit France for a two-match series and there is of course the world cup next year to bear in mind.

Cynical opinion suggests that the All Blacks could return from South Africa battle-hardened and ready for the French - but that depends on the New Zealand council allowing them to play and how many of them remain on their feet after playing "internationals" against South Africa on four successive Saturdays in May. Otherwise Lochore will have to start from scratch, since only two of New Zealand's current side, John Kirwan and David Kirk,

are known not to be going to South Africa.

The New Zealand authorities know they have to take punitive action (and will not need other delegates at Heythrop to tell them so) otherwise they will be approaching a state of anarchy. How sad it is that an occasion which should be cause for celebration will now be completely overshadowed, how necessary the whole affair suggests a world authority for the game is required.

The overseas players have been vociferously condemned by anti-apartheid bodies, by other sporting bodies wary of the knock-on effect of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh later this year, and by their own Prime Minister, David Lange, who said: "Rugby is now bereft of credibility, bereft of respect, unable to tell the truth, unable to tell Mr Blazey what is going on."

The overseas players trained at the Glamorgan Wanderers ground in Cardiff yesterday without Estève, the French wing who missed a connecting flight. They did, however, have Laurent Rodriguez available in place of another injured French back row player, Eric Champ, and the 19-stone South African prop, Plippie Van Der Merwe, who, with Gary Knight, of New Zealand, have taken the place of two unavailable South African props, Hennie Van Aswegen and Hempties du Toit.

Proposed tour schedules in South Africa: April 23: v Junior Springboks (Johannesburg); April 26: v Northern Transvaal (Pretoria); 30: v Orange Free State (Bloemfontein); May 3: v Transvaal (Johannesburg); 6: v Western Province (Cape Town); 10: v South Africa (Cape Town); 13: v Natal; 17: v South Africa (Cape Town); 20: v South African Barbarians (Johannesburg); 24: v South Africa (Pretoria); 27: v Western Transvaal (Potchefstroom); 31: v South Africa (Johannesburg).

More Rugby Union, page 38



The dreamer who has realized a dream: Nicklaus, with last year's winner Langer, after his victory at Augusta

## Master Nicklaus turns back the clock

From Mitchell Platts, Augusta, Georgia

The first item on the agenda yesterday for the new US Masters champion was to tee up his ball in a family foursome.

Jack Nicklaus had little time to bathe in the glory of his record sixth victory here on Sunday. Instead his sons, Jack Jr, Steven, Gary and 12-year-old Michael, insisted that he gave them the first chance to beat the 1986 title holder. "If it weren't for them and my wife Barbara, who has been so supportive, I probably wouldn't be playing," said Nicklaus. "So I can hardly deny them a game especially as Jack, our eldest, has spent the last few days carrying my bag around Augusta."

In fact the heartfelt newspaper article pinned on the refrigerator door provided as much inspiration to Nicklaus

as the encouragement of his family. It was put there by John Montgomery, a business partner and friend, and it implied: "You're dead, through, all washed up."

In truth, Nicklaus has always possessed a sufficient pride in his own performance to galvanize his game. But he admitted after his latest triumph, which, at 46, made him the oldest champion in the history of the Masters, that on this occasion it swelled his desire. "It made me sizzle for a while," said Nicklaus. "Something like that can spur you on."

Nicklaus's astonishing performance, during which he turned back the clock a decade or two, produced one of the most exhilarating moments in the game's history as he moved past Greg Norman, Tom Kite and Severiano

Ballesteros to win the coveted green jacket. There seemed little prospect of a Nicklaus victory as he laboured through the first eight holes, with Sandy Lyle as his playing partner, looking more like the player who had won \$4,404 from seven tournaments this season than the one who dominated the game for 20 years.

Meanwhile, Ballesteros, who started out one behind Norman, forged his way to the front and when he made an eagle three at the 13th appeared to be in complete control. Nicklaus, however, had launched a typically audacious charge which gathered momentum as the spectators sensed that all was well again with their almost-forgotten hero.

He had collected four birdies in five holes from the ninth and an eagle three from 15 feet at the 15th (500 yards) trans-

formed his position as Ballesteros moved towards his own stumbling point. The Spaniard had made the error of believing the 1986 Masters title was to be his. He had shaken hands in the middle of the 13th fairway with his brother Vicente, who was caddy for him, after hitting a marvellous approach into the heart of the green to set up his eagle. But just two holes later his approach found a watery grave and he admitted afterwards: "I lost the tournament there."

Kite also failed, once again, to move through with an effort that at one stage looked likely to earn him his first major championship. And Norman lost his own chance with a wayward four-iron approach which pushed the ball out to the right of the 18th green, where he needed a par four to force a sudden-death play-off. He didn't make it.

As Norman's ball disappeared into the gallery so Nicklaus knew he had extended a record that will probably never be equalled. He has won six US Masters, five US PGA Championships, four US Opens, three British Opens, and two US Amateur Championships.

He completed a 65 for a winning nine-under-par aggregate of 279, one shot ahead of Kite (68) and Norman (70) and two shots ahead of the luckless Ballesteros (70).

There is little doubt now that Nicklaus still has the will to win. Technically his game would appear to be as sound as ever and his short game has certainly improved with the assistance of an over-sized putter and a lesson from Jack Jr, who returned from visiting the legendary Chi Chi Rodriguez armed with a new method of chipping.

Final scores, page 38

### SQUASH RACKETS

## A quick delivery

By Colin McQuillan

Philip Kenyon, the national champion, is known for his excellent preparation before major tournaments. Yesterday he brought a perfection of timing to his first-round victory in the Hi-Tec British Open Championships that suggests even the promise of a quarter-final against Jahangir Khan, the undefeated world champion, will not deter him in pursuit of the game's greatest title.

Kenyon took just 36 minutes to dismiss Bo Bostrom, of

Sweden 9-6, 9-1, 9-1 at Dunning's Mill Squash Club just before his wife, Charmaine, was taken to hospital for the birth of their first child.

He now has 48 hours until his second round Wednesday match against Simon Taylor, a Nottingham-based qualifier. Jahangir Khan will meet Christy Winstrop, another English qualifier, on Wednesday. The quarter-finals will be played at Wembley on Saturday.

### CRICKET

## Time for change of captaincy

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, St John's, Antigua

As David Gower conducted the usual rest-day press conference here yesterday morning, less than a pitch's throw from the sparkling sea, it was natural to wonder whether it would be his last as England's captain. After such a disastrous tour his position can hardly be secure, and the selection committee of Peter May, Philip Sharp, Alan Smith and the new recruit, Fred Titmus, will very soon address themselves to the matter of the England captaincy in the coming summer. The first of the five one-day internationals, against India, is to be played at The Oval on May 24.

No one who has been in the West Indies with England's cricketers can be in the slightest doubt that there has been a depressing lack of leadership. It has to be a major reason for the failure of the side to come to grips with many of their problems. Last Saturday afternoon, only a week before going home, they gave their worst performance in the field. It was as though nothing had been learnt from the last two months.

The captain himself had a lot to answer for when England were left with as many as 275 to score to avoid the follow-on, not least because of the way he had indulged Botham. By Sunday evening Gower's own 70 not out made fairly sure that they would get

them. There you have the two sides of the man: at once the most lackadaisical of captains and the most gifted of batsmen.

When questioned about his casual attitude towards captaincy, on the field and off it, Gower has a stock reply: "It was good enough in India and against Australia last summer." So it was. On the other hand, when something more has been needed, as against West Indies in England in 1984 and out here this winter, nothing has been forthcoming. While not preventing him from being England's most successful batsman in the Test matches (he averages 41), Gower's own indifference to practice has had a damaging effect on the other players. Never was there more of a need to a disciplined approach to a tour or a greater lack of one.

In recent years, after abortive campaigns in the Caribbean, Botham, Kapil Dev of India and Geoff Howarth of New Zealand have all lost Test captaincies. A factor towards Mike Brearley's outstanding record in charge of England was that he was against West Indies. It is therefore important, and only fair, to make allowances for those captains who are less fortunate than Brearley was. For all that, the selectors must beware of com-

placency, as Gower himself seems not to. My impression is that the England players need a new impetus. Without it, they could find themselves drifting through Australia next winter as they have been drifting through the West Indies.

Before he was made England's captain in 1984 I supported Gower's claims. I find it harder to do so now, and there being two years before we meet West Indies again, this would seem a suitable time to change. Should the selectors think so too, Gattings, Gooch and Edmonds are the three from the present team to be considered. Nicholas took the B side to Sri Lanka, but Test cricket is something very different from that. There is no one to be pulled out of the hat as Willis was and no wily old county captain to come and do a stint as Fletcher did. Even Botham himself must have accepted by now that he will never do it again.

At 35, with little experience of captaincy and a reputation for being "awkward", Edmonds probably has to be ruled out, though he would put a lot of thought into it. Gooch is reluctant to tour again. Which brings it down to Gattings, an aggressive cricketer and a forceful personality, as active as Gower is class.

Under Gattings things would be made to happen. He would need to become more impulsive, and sometimes less impulsive, but there would be no want of pride.

Had he been captain (and fit) out here, West Indies would still have won comfortably, but at least England would have been seen to care and to work at their game. That they have not, and have made so little of their talents, has mattered a lot, and warrants the change in the captaincy, if only experimentally. Whether there will be one may depend on the result of this Test match. The selectors could see a draw as being as good as a victory and a Gower hundred as good as a reprieve, though they will be shirking the issue if they do.

WEST INDIES: First innings 474 (2 L, 10 W, 10 M, 10 D, 10 A, 10 H, 10 B, 10 C, 10 F, 10 G, 10 J, 10 K, 10 L, 10 M, 10 N, 10 O, 10 P, 10 Q, 10 R, 10 S, 10 T, 10 U, 10 V, 10 W, 10 X, 10 Y, 10 Z, 10 AA, 10 AB, 10 AC, 10 AD, 10 AE, 10 AF, 10 AG, 10 AH, 10 AI, 10 AJ, 10 AK, 10 AL, 10 AM, 10 AN, 10 AO, 10 AP, 10 AQ, 10 AR, 10 AS, 10 AT, 10 AU, 10 AV, 10 AW, 10 AX, 10 AY, 10 AZ, 10 BA, 10 BB, 10 BC, 10 BD, 10 BE, 10 BF, 10 BG, 10 BH, 10 BI, 10 BJ, 10 BK, 10 BL, 10 BM, 10 BN, 10 BO, 10 BP, 10 BQ, 10 BR, 10 BS, 10 BT, 10 BU, 10 BV, 10 BW, 10 BX, 10 BY, 10 BZ, 10 CA, 10 CB, 10 CC, 10 CD, 10 CE, 10 CF, 10 CG, 10 CH, 10 CI, 10 CJ, 10 CK, 10 CL, 10 CM, 10 CN, 10 CO, 10 CP, 10 CQ, 10 CR, 10 CS, 10 CT, 10 CU, 10 CV, 10 CW, 10 CX, 10 CY, 10 CZ, 10 DA, 10 DB, 10 DC, 10 DD, 10 DE, 10 DF, 10 DG, 10 DH, 10 DI, 10 DJ, 10 DK, 10 DL, 10 DM, 10 DN, 10 DO, 10 DP, 10 DQ, 10 DR, 10 DS, 10 DT, 10 DU, 10 DV, 10 DW, 10 DX, 10 DY, 10 DZ, 10 EA, 10 EB, 10 EC, 10 ED, 10 EE, 10 EF, 10 EG, 10 EH, 10 EI, 10 EJ, 10 EK, 10 EL, 10 EM, 10 EN, 10 EO, 10 EP, 10 EQ, 10 ER, 10 ES, 10 ET, 10 EU, 10 EV, 10 EW, 10 EX, 10 EY, 10 EZ, 10 FA, 10 FB, 10 FC, 10 FD, 10 FE, 10 FF, 10 FG, 10 FH, 10 FI, 10 FJ, 10 FK, 10 FL, 10 FM, 10 FN, 10 FO, 10 FP, 10 FQ, 10 FR, 10 FS, 10 FT, 10 FU, 10 FV, 10 FW, 10 FX, 10 FY, 10 FZ, 10 GA, 10 GB, 10 GC, 10 GD, 10 GE, 10 GF, 10 GG, 10 GH, 10 GI, 10 GJ, 10 GK, 10 GL, 10 GM, 10 GN, 10 GO, 10 GP, 10 GQ, 10 GR, 10 GS, 10 GT, 10 GU, 10 GV, 10 GW, 10 GX, 10 GY, 10 GZ, 10 HA, 10 HB, 10 HC, 10 HD, 10 HE, 10 HF, 10 HG, 10 HH, 10 HI, 10 HJ, 10 HK, 10 HL, 10 HM, 10 HN, 10 HO, 10 HP, 10 HQ, 10 HR, 10 HS, 10 HT, 10 HU, 10 HV, 10 HW, 10 HX, 10 HY, 10 HZ, 10 IA, 10 IB, 10 IC, 10 ID, 10 IE, 10 IF, 10 IG, 10 IH, 10 II, 10 IJ, 10 IK, 10 IL, 10 IM, 10 IN, 10 IO, 10 IP, 10 IQ, 10 IR, 10 IS, 10 IT, 10 IU, 10 IV, 10 IW, 10 IX, 10 IY, 10 IZ, 10 JA, 10 JB, 10 JC, 10 JD, 10 JE, 10 JF, 10 JG, 10 JH, 10 JI, 10 JJ, 10 JK, 10 JL, 10 JM, 10 JN, 10 JO, 10 JP, 10 JQ, 10 JR, 10 JS, 10 JT, 10 JU, 10 JV, 10 JW, 10 JX, 10 JY, 10 JZ, 10 KA, 10 KB, 10 KC, 10 KD, 10 KE, 10 KF, 10 KG, 10 KH, 10 KI, 10 KJ, 10 KK, 10 KL, 10 KM, 10 KN, 10 KO, 10 KP, 10 KQ, 10 KR, 10 KS, 10 KT, 10 KU, 10 KV, 10 KW, 10 KX, 10 KY, 10 KZ, 10 LA, 10 LB, 10 LC, 10 LD, 10 LE, 10 LF, 10 LG, 10 LH, 10 LI, 10 LJ, 10 LK, 10 LL, 10 LM, 10 LN, 10 LO, 10 LP, 10 LQ, 10 LR, 10 LS, 10 LT, 10 LU, 10 LV, 10 LW, 10 LX, 10 LY, 10 LZ, 10 MA, 10 MB, 10 MC, 10 MD, 10 ME, 10 MF, 10 MG, 10 MH, 10 MI, 10 MJ, 10 MK, 10 ML, 10 MM, 10 MN, 10 MO, 10 MP, 10 MQ, 10 MR, 10 MS, 10 MT, 10 MU, 10 MV, 10 MW, 10 MX, 10 MY, 10 MZ, 10 NA, 10 NB, 10 NC, 10 ND, 10 NE, 10 NF, 10 NG, 10 NH, 10 NI, 10 NJ, 10 NK, 10 NL, 10 NM, 10 NN, 10 NO, 10 NP, 10 NQ, 10 NR, 10 NS, 10 NT, 10 NU, 10 NV, 10 NW, 10 NX, 10 NY, 10 NZ, 10 OA, 10 OB, 10 OC, 10 OD, 10 OE, 10 OF, 10 OG, 10 OH, 10 OI, 10 OJ, 10 OK, 10 OL, 10 OM, 10 ON, 10 OO, 10 OP, 10 OQ, 10 OR, 10 OS, 10 OT, 10 OU, 10 OV, 10 OW, 10 OX, 10 OY, 10 OZ, 10 PA, 10 PB, 10 PC, 10 PD, 10 PE, 10 PF, 10 PG, 10 PH, 10 PI, 10 PJ, 10 PK, 10 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